

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
FOR IRELAND,
BEING
THE FIRST REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
(IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., c. 109;
WITH
APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

1873.

[C.—794.] Price 2s.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	9
Appointment of Vice-President and two Commissioners,	9
Period embraced by Report under late Poor Law Commission and under Local Government Board,	9
Summary of Weekly Returns of Persons relieved in Unions in Ireland, from the 24th February, 1872, to the 15th February, 1873, both inclusive,	10
Tables showing the maximum, minimum, and average daily numbers receiving Relief in and out of the Workhouse, in each of the last 7 years,	12
Excess of numbers receiving relief in 1873 over the number in corresponding period of 1872,	12
Causes of this increase,	12
Circular issued to Boards of Guardians in the autumn, calling upon them to take precautions to meet a possible increase in the number of Workhouse inmates,	13
Increase in the numbers receiving Out-door Relief,	13
Distress in Connemara and the Islands of Inish-Boffin and Inish-Sark,	13
Orphan and Deserted Children placed out at Nurse, under 32 & 33 Vic., c. 25,	14
Return of the number of Orphan and Deserted Children sent out to Nurse,	15
Results of Inquiry and Reports made by Inspectors on the subject of sending Orphan and Deserted Children out to Nurse,	15
Return of the number of persons in receipt of Out-door Relief, under the 1st sec. of 10 Vic., c. 31, on the last Saturday of February in each year, from 1857 to 1873,	16
Return of Night Lodgers or Casuals relieved in Workhouses in the first week of each month of the year,	16
Classification of causes of death in Workhouses, from 3rd February, 1872, to 1st February, 1873,	17
Number of persons assisted by Boards of Guardians to emigrate, and amount authorized to be expended for that purpose in each of the last 28 years,	18
Statistics relating to the collection and expenditure of the Poor-rates, and the number of persons relieved in the year ended 29th September, 1872, in comparison with similar statistics for the previous year,	18
Tabulated account of admissions to the Workhouse during the year, in comparison with the 18 preceding years,	19
Statement of the average daily number in receipt of Indoor Relief during each of the 21 years ended 29th September, 1872, average number of deaths per week, and rate of mortality,	20
Statement of the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes, and of its distribution for the year ended 25th March, 1872,	20
Statement of the collection and expenditure of the Poor-rate, and of the net annual value of the property rated in each of the 21 years ended 29th September, 1872,	21
Classified return of the number of Workhouse Inmates on the first Saturday in January in each year from 1851, showing the per-centage of the several classes on the total number of inmates,	22
Table showing the amount received as repayment of relief in each of the last 8 years,	22

	Page
Table showing the expenditure in Out-door Relief in each of the last 8 years,	23
Table showing the cost of maintenance in Asylums and Extern Hospitals in each of the last 8 years,	23
Table showing the expenditure under the Sanitary Acts in each of the last 6 years,	23
Termination of the period of service of the Vice-Guardians of Millstreet Union,	23
Voting by Ballot at Boards of Guardians,	24
<i>Proceedings under the Medical Charities Act:—</i>	
Number of cases in which Relief has been afforded under the Medical Charities Act, during each of the last 10 years, distinguishing Dispensary Relief from Relief at the Patient's Home,	25
Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act in each Province, and for all Ireland, in each of the last 10 years,	26
Total Expenditure under the Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts, arranged under various heads, for each of the last 3 years,	27
Alterations in Dispensary District arrangements during the year,	27
Table showing the number of cases of Vaccination performed by Dispensary Medical Officers in each of the last 20 years,	28
Summary of the progress of Vaccination in each Province, for the 8 years ended 30th September, 1872,	30
Table showing the number of Deaths from Smallpox in Workhouses, in each of the last 9 years, and the number of cases treated by Dispensary Medical Officers in the same period,	31
Table showing the number of Deaths from Smallpox registered in Ireland during each quarter of the last 9 years,	32
Quarterly Returns of the Dispensary Medical Officers of the number of cases of Fever, Scarletina, and Smallpox attended by them,	33
<i>Local Government Act, Burial Grounds Acts, and Sanitary Acts:—</i>	
Receipt of Royal Warrants establishing Local Government Board,	32
Circular issued to the Governing Bodies of Towns in Ireland,	32
Provisional Order for transferring from the Grand Jury of the County of Wexford to the Town Council of the Borough of Wexford, authority relating to public works within the Town,	33
Petitions received for similar Orders from other Towns,	34
Loans sanctioned for public purposes in several Towns,	34
Application for Provisional Order for extending the Boundaries of the Town of Cookstown,	34
Confirmation of By-laws, and alteration of Fair Days in certain cases,	34
Provisional Order for Compulsory Purchase of certain Property, and other purposes, in the Borough of Belfast,	34
Closing of Blue Bell Graveyard, Clonsilla, in the South Dublin Union,	35
Compulsory Powers of Local Government Board in cases of Default of Nuisance Authority—desirable to avoid their exercise until contemplated Public Health Bill is passed,	35
Successful way in which Water Supply has been provided for Millstreet by the Vice-Guardians,	35
<i>Departmental Arrangements:—</i>	
Transition to Local Government Board effected without addition to the Office Staff, or increase of the public charge,	36
Death of Mr. Martin, Auditor, and appointment of Mr. Cruise as his successor,	36
Appointment of an additional Auditor,	36
Diagrams showing the fluctuations from week to week in the number of Workhouse Inmates, and in the number of persons receiving Out-door relief in the 53 weeks ended the 15th February, 1873, and in the corresponding weeks of each of the 6 previous years,	[Facing p. 36]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.—ORDERS, CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS, AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS.

	Page
I. GENERAL ORDER regulating the mode of Voting at Meetings of Boards of Guardians,	37
II.—CIRCULARS.	
1. Juries Act Amendment (Ireland)—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	39
2. Questions arising under the Juries Act, 1871—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	39
3. Voting by Ballot at Boards of Guardians—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	40
4. Admission of Strangers to Workhouse—Circulars to Boards of Guardians,	40
Memorandum of Inspector-General of Constabulary enclosed in foregoing Circular,	41
5. Superannuation Allowances to Union Officers—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	41
6. Superannuation Allowances to Union Officers—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	42
7. Preparation to meet pressure of Distress during the winter—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	43
III.—CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of Distress in the Islands of Innis-Boslin and Innis-Shark,	44
IV.—REPORTS from Inspectors on the subject of placing Orphan and Deserted Children out to Nurse,	38
V.—CORRESPONDENCE with the Board of Guardians of Sligo Union on the subject of the neglected state of Children placed out to Nurse in that Union by the Board of Guardians,	85
VI.—REPORT from the Vice-Guardians of Millstreet Union, at the close of the period for which they were appointed,	95
VII.—CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of Voting by Ballot at Boards of Guardians,	97

APPENDIX B.—CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, THE VACCINATION ACTS, AND THE SANITARY ACTS.

1. Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens:—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	99
2. Return of Officers of Dispensary Committees:—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	100
3. Appointment of Committees under Sanitary Acts:—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	100
4. Dispensary Notices:—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	103

APPENDIX C.—CIRCULARS AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ACT.

I.—CIRCULARS.

1. Local Government Board (Ireland) Act—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	104
2. Appointment of Local Government Board:—Circular to Boards of Guardians,	104
3. Local Government Acts:—Circular to Governing Bodies of Towns,	105

No.		Page
II.	Correspondence relating to the closing of Bluebell Graveyard, South Dublin Union,	106
III.	Correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the appointment of an additional Auditor and the arrangements made necessary by the 6th section of the Local Government Act,	109

APPENDIX D.—TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND EXPENDITURE.

1.	Return (in pursuance of the 29th sec. of the Act 10 Vic., c. 31) of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor, and of the total numbers relieved in and out of the Workhouse, together with the receipts in each Union in Ireland, for the year ended 29th September, 1872; also showing the expenses under Medical Charities, Registration, Sanitary, Burial Grounds, and Superannuation Acts, and total expenditure during the year,	118
	Part 1. Showing the receipts and expenditure during the year,	118
	Part 2. Return of the number of persons who received Poor Relief during the year ended 29th September, 1872, together with the expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates during the year, and the average weekly cost per head in Workhouse,	126
2.	Classification of persons relieved in the Union Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1872,	134
3.	Classification of persons relieved out of the Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1872, including persons removed to Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums,	135
4.	Summary of Returns from Clerks of Unions, showing for each province and for all Ireland the number of persons admitted to the Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1872; distinguishing the number admitted in sickness; also, the number of births and deaths in the Workhouses during the year,	136
5.	Summary of Returns, showing for each province and for all Ireland the number of Sick Persons who received medical treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals during the year ended 29th September, 1872,	136
6.	Statement (in pursuance of sec. 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104), relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(in continuation of Statement in Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners 1872, Appendix B, No. 9),	137
	i.—Date up to which Accounts of Unions have been audited,	137
	ii.—Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions up to 29th September, 1872, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited,	137
7.	Union Officers' Superannuation—Statement of allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1872; showing also the cases in which the allowances had terminated during the year:—(in continuation of Statement in Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners, 1872, Appendix B, No. 16),	140

APPENDIX E.—TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

1.	Statement of alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 68 (since the completion of Table No. 1, Appendix D, in 25th Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners),	146
	Summary of Dispensary Districts according to Table No. 1, Appendix D, of previous Reports, as altered by the foregoing Table, made up to the 25th March, 1873,	147

No.	Page
2. Financial and Relief Returns:—List, in pursuance of section 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic., c. 68), of all Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties): showing the Number of Dispensaries in each, and the Expenses of each Dispensary District, for the year ended 30th September, 1872; with a Return—for the year ended 30th September, 1872—of the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by the Committee of Management, under section 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dangerous Lunatics certified; of Patients attended in Bridewells, &c.,	148
Summary of foregoing Table, No. 2,	183
3. General Summary of previous Tables, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Statistical Statement; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and Dispensary Districts formed under section 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. Financial Statement; showing the Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year, from 29th September, 1871, to 29th September, 1872:—and 3. Relief Return; showing the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief have been cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; Number of Patients attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the year ended the 30th September, 1872,	184
4. Vaccination:—Summary of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act; in the year ended 30th September, 1872:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers,	186
5. Number of Cases of Scourlation, Smallpox, and Fever, reported by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the quarters ended 31st December, 1871, and 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1872,	186

INDEX.

6. INDEX LIST OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with Names of Unions in which they are situate, and References to Pages in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix,	187
--	-----

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
BEING
THE FIRST REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD (IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., CAP. 109.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ EARL SPENCER, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*Local Government Board,
Dublin, 31st March, 1873.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to your Excellency this our First Annual Report under the statute 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act."

This Act received the Royal assent on the 10th August, 1872, and on the 17th September following Her Majesty's Warrants appointing the Vice-President and two other Commissioners of the Local Government Board were signed, and on that date, in accordance with the second and third sections the Poor Law Commission ceased to exist, and those provisions of the Act which transfer its powers and duties to the Local Government Board together with certain powers and duties of the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant came into operation.

This Report, accordingly, embraces a period of about six months under the late Poor Law Commission, and a further period of about six months under the Local Government Board.

1. We submit, in the first place, in continuation of similar returns in previous Annual Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners a summary of weekly returns of persons relieved in the workhouse and out of the workhouse for fifty-two weeks from the week ended 24th February, 1872, to the week ended 15th February, 1873, both inclusive; and we give, in illustration of these and previous returns, the two indoor and outdoor relief diagrams,* so as to afford a comparison of the fluctuations which have occurred in each year for the last seven years.

* See diagrams facing page 36.

SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Persons relieved in Unions in Ireland, from the week

Week ended Saturday.	Details of the Week.													
	Able-bodied.			Hedley Children under 16 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All Other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head for Maintenance (exclusive of clothing).	Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 16 and upwards.	Females aged 16 and upwards.	Total.			No. in the Week.	Weekly rate of Mortality per 1,000.
1872.												a. d.		
Feb. 24.	5,399	5,478	10,877	12,703	1,348	10,355	17,737	5,533	7,009	12,542	50,875	2 9½	279	8 5
Mar. 2.	5,314	5,369	10,683	12,676	1,336	10,340	17,676	5,561	7,048	12,609	50,585	2 9½	268	6 1
9.	5,019	5,250	10,269	12,344	1,349	10,995	17,744	5,487	6,950	12,437	49,781	2 9½	228	4 5
16.	5,017	5,199	10,216	12,374	1,340	10,034	17,548	5,564	6,889	12,353	49,495	2 9½	261	5 2
23.	5,064	5,061	10,125	12,169	1,320	10,849	17,548	5,548	6,854	12,402	49,179	2 9½	287	5 2
30.	5,069	5,114	10,183	12,314	1,313	10,001	17,315	5,318	6,770	12,088	48,096	2 9	277	6 7
April 6.	4,822	4,942	9,764	11,841	1,304	10,537	17,356	5,139	6,709	11,848	47,769	2 9½	281	5 9
13.	4,768	4,738	9,506	11,719	1,267	10,452	17,369	5,189	6,660	11,849	47,519	2 9½	255	6 4
20.	4,738	4,791	9,529	11,660	1,238	10,422	17,367	5,048	6,612	11,660	47,014	2 9	256	5 7
27.	4,763	4,727	9,490	11,649	1,199	10,450	17,326	5,121	6,629	11,750	46,929	2 9½	279	5 9
May 4.	4,703	4,668	9,371	11,662	1,233	10,429	16,996	5,015	6,556	11,571	46,441	2 9	243	5 5
11.	4,607	4,558	9,165	11,613	1,226	10,387	16,947	5,038	6,539	11,569	46,119	2 9	233	5 1
18.	4,545	4,482	9,027	11,594	1,203	10,391	16,969	5,019	6,548	11,567	45,921	2 9	229	5 0
25.	4,513	4,510	9,023	11,593	1,142	10,451	16,961	4,967	6,499	11,467	45,374	2 9½	231	5 1
June 1.	4,538	4,377	8,915	11,546	1,156	10,390	16,966	4,939	6,494	11,433	45,078	2 9½	208	4 6
8.	4,340	4,367	8,707	11,169	1,168	10,001	16,468	4,919	6,496	11,415	44,829	2 9½	232	4 9
15.	4,459	4,313	8,772	11,119	1,109	10,010	16,347	4,989	6,499	11,488	44,459	2 9½	199	4 4
22.	4,460	4,367	8,827	11,111	1,109	10,002	16,866	4,938	6,463	11,401	44,383	2 9½	214	4 9
29.	4,492	4,464	8,956	10,977	1,099	10,078	16,819	4,993	6,476	11,379	44,331	2 9½	204	4 7
July 6.	4,441	4,412	8,853	10,896	1,118	10,008	16,450	4,831	6,438	11,309	43,119	2 9½	207	5 3
13.	4,418	4,412	8,830	10,838	1,126	10,009	16,377	4,793	6,339	11,132	42,519	2 9½	182	4 2
20.	4,363	4,376	8,739	10,851	1,082	10,067	16,132	4,714	6,292	11,016	41,399	2 9½	177	4 2
27.	4,327	4,383	8,710	10,446	971	10,009	14,889	4,678	6,379	10,956	41,459	2 9½	175	4 3
Aug. 3.	4,342	4,368	8,710	10,364	979	10,793	14,719	4,643	6,155	10,800	41,023	2 9	133	3 7
10.	4,365	4,349	8,714	10,346	988	10,716	14,694	4,698	6,099	10,674	40,594	2 9½	168	4 6
17.	4,361	4,344	8,705	10,124	933	10,032	14,527	4,589	6,019	10,604	40,345	2 9	139	4 2
24.	4,369	4,364	8,733	9,971	963	10,017	14,499	4,516	6,099	10,614	39,787	2 9½	194	4 9
31.	4,359	4,367	8,726	9,933	969	10,035	14,341	4,602	6,029	10,645	39,364	2 9½	153	3 9
Sept. 7.	4,299	4,342	8,641	10,025	766	10,060	14,320	4,572	5,999	10,541	39,763	2 9½	163	4 1
14.	4,347	4,369	8,716	10,112	731	10,084	14,264	4,573	6,022	10,675	40,069	2 9½	165	4 1
21.	4,339	4,391	8,730	10,239	769	10,062	14,238	4,519	6,064	10,603	40,000	2 9½	165	4 2
28.	4,418	4,392	8,810	10,291	769	10,062	14,279	4,686	6,149	10,835	40,824	2 9½	176	4 6
Oct. 5.	4,453	4,399	8,852	10,264	707	10,060	14,312	4,710	6,349	11,009	41,292	2 10½	152	3 7
12.	4,493	4,397	8,890	10,032	731	10,798	14,529	4,608	6,339	11,347	41,531	2 11½	189	4 9
19.	4,529	4,337	8,766	10,817	767	10,060	14,771	4,595	6,371	11,266	42,619	2 11½	203	4 7
26.	4,562	4,311	8,873	10,939	683	10,166	14,832	4,568	6,440	11,203	43,010	2 0	197	4 6
Nov. 2.	4,680	4,389	9,069	10,988	706	10,267	14,973	5,008	6,133	11,338	43,199	2 0½	199	4 6
9.	4,644	4,480	9,124	11,055	744	10,480	15,234	5,137	6,069	11,802	44,214	2 0½	167	3 8
16.	4,748	4,436	9,184	11,299	894	10,404	15,298	5,137	6,716	11,853	44,043	2 0½	179	4 6
23.	4,896	4,418	9,314	11,364	892	10,060	15,016	5,219	6,791	12,049	44,258	2 0½	208	4 5
30.	4,879	4,418	9,297	11,334	872	10,060	15,133	5,218	6,860	12,208	45,810	2 0½	149	3 2
Dec. 7.	5,015	5,038	10,053	11,919	877	10,439	16,312	5,267	6,840	12,709	47,010	2 0½	238	4 5
14.	5,119	5,102	10,221	12,121	912	10,569	16,500	5,489	6,894	12,473	48,410	2 0½	209	5 0
21.	5,153	5,216	10,369	12,090	1,018	10,408	16,426	5,544	6,339	11,663	48,290	2 0½	204	5 1
28.	5,248	5,348	10,596	12,817	1,032	10,792	16,446	5,554	6,973	12,929	48,789	2 7	261	5 4
1873.														
Jan. 4.	5,331	5,447	10,778	12,366	1,147	10,878	17,022	6,091	7,094	13,885	49,866	2 9½	248	5 4
11.	5,280	5,031	10,311	12,690	1,194	10,148	17,342	6,293	7,099	13,492	50,345	2 1	243	4 8
18.	5,227	5,299	10,526	13,023	1,199	10,319	17,511	6,369	7,211	13,677	51,307	2 9½	269	4 9
25.	5,038	5,028	10,066	13,291	1,106	10,776	17,882	6,069	7,387	13,356	52,126	2 9½	235	6 1
Feb. 1.	5,068	5,010	10,078	13,269	1,190	10,889	18,081	6,087	7,297	13,384	52,454	2 9½	274	5 1
8.	5,044	5,007	10,051	13,314	1,218	10,266	18,389	6,119	7,417	13,536	54,121	2 9½	292	5 4
15.	5,110	5,000	10,110	13,418	1,332	10,771	18,463	6,331	7,337	13,668	52,499	2 9½	284	5 2

ended 24th February, 1873, to the week ended 15th February, 1873, both inclusive.

No. of Persons included in the three going Cols. who were admitted to the Workhouse under the 2nd and 4th Secs. of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63.						No. of Persons under treatment in the Dispensary and connected with the Workhouse, who were born and sent there by the Guardians, under sec. 15 of 47 Vic., c. 65, or sec. 7 of 55 & 56 Vic., c. 63.		No. of Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons under treatment at the expense of the Poor Rates under sec. 15 of 47 Vic., c. 65.		General Summary.										Total Number of Persons in receipt of Relief.		
										Relieveable under section 1.		Not relieveable under section 1.		Under sec. 5 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63.			Number of Orphans and Deserted Children sent at Home.				Total Number of Persons in receipt of outdoor Relief.	
No. of Patients, under sec. 5 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63.		No. of Convalescent Patients, under sec. 5 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63.		Total.	In Fever Hospital.	In other Dispensary.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.							
Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.																			
52	240	255	4	12	10	22	10	369	300	14,660	27,010	61	116	754	791	1,545	28,551	30,087				
51	257	273	7	11	18	25	11	309	298	14,661	27,068	55	93	763	799	1,548	28,707	29,836				
50	231	267	7	8	15	17	9	311	300	14,712	27,139	57	115	753	796	1,549	28,833	29,143				
49	227	262	4	11	16	15	9	310	301	14,729	27,302	44	59	756	795	1,548	28,734	28,735				
48	228	267	9	11	20	12	8	309	301	14,697	26,815	55	97	797	801	1,543	28,352	28,224				
47	216	273	5	12	17	21	9	309	301	14,112	25,830	62	107	755	804	1,539	27,546	27,713				
46	233	278	10	8	18	20	10	300	304	14,005	25,840	63	111	754	803	1,537	27,514	27,825				
45	233	243	5	11	20	21	9	310	304	14,140	25,952	46	59	751	802	1,533	27,624	28,156				
44	215	245	8	9	17	25	6	310	306	14,186	26,045	45	59	755	802	1,537	27,719	28,279				
43	218	270	4	12	15	22	10	312	303	14,140	25,917	65	109	781	846	1,539	27,384	27,637				
42	231	271	5	10	15	21	9	312	300	14,171	26,015	70	141	761	806	1,537	27,713	27,696				
41	231	274	9	10	16	24	12	312	308	14,181	26,078	70	125	758	802	1,560	28,663	28,531				
40	229	268	7	9	12	21	10	312	295	14,201	25,735	75	120	761	806	1,567	27,447	28,250				
39	220	261	9	6	11	20	14	313	297	14,153	25,768	75	128	761	812	1,573	27,469	28,287				
38	214	254	8	7	12	28	11	312	290	14,338	26,013	75	135	761	812	1,573	27,733	28,547				
37	221	270	7	5	12	29	10	314	290	14,351	26,060	68	131	760	812	1,577	27,694	28,502				
36	233	281	6	4	10	20	8	312	299	14,431	26,054	78	153	767	815	1,580	27,782	28,596				
35	238	285	7	5	12	18	9	311	301	14,331	26,127	80	150	767	815	1,580	27,893	28,707				
34	232	255	7	8	15	20	9	310	303	14,318	26,173	89	162	768	815	1,579	27,910	28,724				
33	205	255	8	5	13	52	8	311	302	14,411	26,019	90	158	759	807	1,560	27,754	28,550				
32	211	252	7	5	12	44	7	312	300	14,442	26,014	76	130	755	805	1,560	28,663	28,686				
31	207	257	6	3	9	40	5	313	305	14,315	26,082	71	125	756	805	1,538	27,673	28,470				
30	201	255	6	3	9	36	11	314	307	14,402	26,732	76	129	758	809	1,567	27,479	28,286				
29	184	227	1	4	9	31	11	314	305	14,320	25,583	68	107	750	810	1,560	27,330	28,137				
28	201	235	4	5	9	29	10	315	306	14,173	25,015	61	97	749	808	1,537	26,674	27,423				
27	201	240	6	5	11	28	11	310	307	15,704	25,184	74	114	752	807	1,560	26,857	27,664				
26	184	232	6	5	11	25	10	312	305	15,314	25,377	114	168	753	813	1,560	26,117	26,925				
25	182	225	5	3	8	33	8	317	306	14,190	25,630	58	93	748	815	1,510	24,082	24,790				
24	195	243	5	5	7	36	8	317	305	13,349	25,130	62	101	738	830	1,530	24,789	25,319				
23	183	242	5	3	8	32	7	317	305	13,178	25,361	65	111	751	830	1,541	24,558	25,323				
22	184	227	6	5	11	32	5	317	310	13,335	25,603	70	119	758	825	1,578	24,703	25,525				
21	187	230	6	6	11	25	5	318	315	13,477	26,132	68	109	751	815	1,569	24,807	25,626				
20	188	218	6	7	12	33	6	317	310	13,159	25,864	66	111	748	814	1,563	24,527	25,373				
19	193	219	6	7	13	32	7	316	300	13,365	25,160	68	111	747	809	1,556	24,637	25,444				
18	209	259	7	8	13	24	0	317	313	13,490	25,527	62	107	749	809	1,567	25,301	26,109				
17	209	247	6	7	13	33	4	316	313	14,662	26,339	85	105	744	816	1,538	25,001	25,818				
16	235	248	6	4	12	31	1	316	310	13,810	26,156	67	110	742	812	1,534	25,039	25,873				
15	221	241	7	6	13	25	1	315	313	13,880	26,287	68	120	740	816	1,557	25,013	25,785				
14	220	236	6	8	14	24	1	316	316	13,970	26,505	62	111	738	812	1,550	24,169	24,981				
13	257	250	8	8	16	30	1	315	316	14,132	26,705	68	121	739	815	1,548	25,468	26,283				
12	264	267	5	7	12	35	1	310	315	14,308	26,310	65	114	739	807	1,544	25,936	26,747				
11	261	263	5	7	12	43	2	314	315	14,320	26,546	71	121	735	808	1,543	27,320	28,121				
10	263	261	3	5	10	51	2	311	310	14,301	26,355	73	122	738	808	1,546	26,051	26,859				
9	263	264	4	6	10	47	2	308	310	14,000	26,067	67	119	737	807	1,544	26,089	26,897				
8	243	259	3	4	7	37	2	306	310	15,169	27,141	73	121	734	804	1,538	26,130	26,937				
7	246	283	3	7	9	31	2	308	310	15,294	27,623	86	175	731	862	1,534	26,325	27,186				
6	248	284	2	9	11	34	5	307	315	15,471	27,831	95	168	730	860	1,530	26,708	27,568				
5	243	289	8	10	13	20	6	307	315	15,713	28,058	132	238	730	861	1,531	26,817	27,678				
4	240	292	4	9	13	33	8	306	316	15,913	28,083	141	279	725	861	1,536	26,484	27,345				
3	241	288	4	9	13	27	6	307	316	16,220	28,573	138	277	731	862	1,535	27,168	28,029				
2	244	301	9	9	15	34	6	305	321	16,580	29,015	130	270	727	799	1,536	28,411	29,210				
1	241	298	6	12	18	54	5	307	322	16,814	31,142	145	265	729	797	1,536	31,936	32,735				

2. The following tables represent in figures the maximum, minimum, and average daily numbers shown in each diagram for the whole series of seven years :—

RELIEF IN WORKHOUSE.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1866-67, .	59,365	9 February, 1867	42,785	1 September, 1866	40,241
1867-68, .	62,170	8 February, 1868	44,859	7 September, 1867	53,017
1868-69, .	61,944	14 March, 1868	46,039	22 August, 1868	53,757
1869-70, .	50,024	6 March, 1869	43,857	4 September, 1869	50,964
1870-71, .	55,963	26 February, 1870	41,701	20 August, 1870	47,910
1871-72, .	51,927	25 February, 1871	39,696	26 August, 1871	45,758
1872-73, .	54,125	8 February, 1873	39,464	31 August, 1872	45,753

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1866-67, .	18,816	9 February, 1867	9,949	13 October, 1866	12,205
1867-68, .	18,595	15 February, 1868	11,975	28 September, 1867	14,940
1868-69, .	19,624	20 February, 1869	14,217	3 October, 1868	16,862
1869-70, .	22,520	19 February, 1870	15,899	2 October, 1869	19,298
1870-71, .	25,363	18 February, 1871	18,947	1 October, 1870	21,474
1871-72, .	28,490	17 February, 1872	22,665	7 October, 1871	22,552
1872-73, .	32,436	15 February, 1873	24,827	5 October, 1872	27,509

3. The weekly summaries of the two preceding years presented successively a decrease in the number of the inmates of work-houses, but in the present year, 1873, there has been an excess for many weeks past over the number in the corresponding weeks of last year amounting in one week ended 8th February, 1873, to 2,958 inmates.

4. In the beginning of the autumn of 1872 a combination of adverse circumstances was witnessed, which, at any time previous to the famine period, would have been attended by a serious amount of distress and sickness among the indigent part both of the urban and rural population. There was in the first place more than usually destructive injury to the potato crop, especially the earlier planted part, which has resulted already in raising the price beyond what has been witnessed for many years. At the same time the continued wetness of the season interfered with the saving of the turf throughout those parts of the country in which it is the only fuel employed; while, in towns and other places accustomed to the use of coal, the price of the latter has been doubled by circumstances of an entirely different character, arising, not in Ireland, but in Great Britain. Almost every necessary of life, especially food of all descriptions, has been dearer, as may be seen by the rise of the cost of workhouse maintenance in the series of weekly summaries in paragraph 1.

Under such circumstances it was to be expected that, notwithstanding the wonderful change observed since the famine period, distress and sickness would prevail to an unusual extent, and

the weekly returns of pauperism were looked to with an anxiety which your Excellency shared in common with all engaged in the administration of the Poor Laws.

5. We issued to the Boards of Guardians on the 24th September a circular calling their attention to the threatening aspect of the coming winter season, and calling upon them to look to their stocks of bedding and clothing, and to take every precaution to meet a possible increase, of material extent, in the number of workhouse inmates.* There was, however, no very serious increase of the numbers at any time during the series of weeks which intervened between the autumn and the spring beyond that which, as successive diagrams show, invariably takes place at that season of the year; while the weekly rate of mortality in the workhouses was, up to the first week in February, considerably less than at the corresponding period of last year. In the last three weeks of February, however, the workhouse mortality has shown itself higher than last year, the result, no doubt, of the extremely inclement weather of the preceding month combined with a dearth of fuel. No sooner did the weather become more dry and genial than the usual spring employment caused all to leave the workhouses who were capable of work, and the number of inmates at the latest date which it is in our power to quote, viz., the 29th March, are only 2,514 more than at the same time last year.

6. The number of persons receiving out-door relief has further increased from 28,490 to 32,936 in the course of the fifty-two weeks comprised in the table. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of our Report of 1869 we have entered fully into the considerations which oblige us to disregard any ordinary increase or decrease of out-door relief as indicative of the state of the population, and to look, in this regard, to the increase or decrease of the number of inmates of workhouses.

7. At the close of January a cry of distress reached your Excellency from Connemara and the adjacent islands of Innis-Boffin, and Innis-Shark, which contain together a population of 1,236, and which lie close together, but are separated from the mainland by a channel of about four miles very difficult to cross in an open boat in such weather as usually prevails there at this season of the year. The population on these coasts are supplied with Indian meal and other breadstuffs from the port of Galway carried by hookers or similar descriptions of sailing-craft; and for several weeks of rough weather from the westward, the vessels destined to this service lay wind-bound in Galway harbour. To carry such goods by the long line of road reaching from Galway to Clifden would too much enhance their cost on arrival to make the venture profitable to the merchant.

In the absence of the usual supply of Indian meal the scanty store of potatoes was mostly consumed before the end of the year

* See page 43.

to meet the necessities not only of the peasantry themselves but of their sheep and cattle, some of which are said to have died of starvation on the mountains. Relief, however, came at last with an improvement of the weather and the commencement of spring-work; and, meanwhile, the workhouse at Clifden showed little increase in the number of inmates or the rate of mortality in comparison with the same period of last year.

In the islands of Boffin and Shark the difficulties were naturally greater than on the mainland, and in consequence of representations which we received through the Chief Secretary's Office, we felt called on to require the Guardians of Clifden Union to hold an immediate meeting and take prompt steps for relieving in a suitable manner such of the islanders as might be found to be destitute or sick by the relieving officer. An immediate meeting attended by the Poor Law Inspector was held accordingly, and the Guardians at once sent such supplies in charge of the relieving officer as were most likely to be needed.

The approach of the fishing season, and the advances made for kelp by the Iodine Company at Glasgow, which yearly expends about £12,000 on these purposes on the Connemara coast, were expected to put an end to any further distress both on mainland and the islands.* What is now most wanted there is a supply of seed potatoes for the spring planting. The interesting correspondence which has taken place on the subject of these islands will be found in the appendix.†

8. The number of children "out at nurse" is nearly the same as at the corresponding period of last year, viz. :—1,526 in comparison with 1,540.

In paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8, of their Twenty-fourth Annual Report (1870) the Poor Law Commissioners entered on a full statement of their views regarding this form of relief, which had its origin they observed not in any desire on the part of the Legislature that children old enough to begin their education should receive it elsewhere than in the workhouse, but in the necessity which existed for remedying the mortality incidental to infant children reared without mothers in the workhouse; see the preamble to the 9th section of 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 83, the first enactment by which Guardians were authorized to send out orphans and deserted children to nurse up to the age of 5 years.

Having reason to apprehend that the law as amended by the 32 & 33 Vic., cap. 25, extending the age from 5 to 10 years, was not altogether satisfactory in its working, we obtained a series of reports from our inspectors on the subject, which will be found in the appendix.‡

The following table exhibits the statistics contained in these Reports in a condensed form.

* It has since transpired that this expectation was not realized.

† Appendix A III., page 44.

‡ Appendix A IV., page 58.

[RETURN.]

RETURN of ORPHAN and DESERTED CHILDREN sent out to NURSE.

Inspector's Districts.	Number of Children sent out to Nurse since 7th August, 1859.			Returned to Workhouse.	Adopted by Nurses.	Adopted by Relatives and Friends.	Claimed by Parents.	Otherwise provided for.	Died.	Remaining out at Nurse in January, 1873.	Totals of Columns 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 11.
	Under 15 & 20, viz. a. 25, prior to 15 July, 1869.	Under 21 & 33, viz. a. 25, subsequent to 15 July, 1869.	TOTAL.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Mr. B. Bourke, . .	10	66	68	10	-	2	-	6*	8	20	63
" W. J. Hamilton, .	26	51	77	3	3	2	-	7†	6	50	77
" B. Harsley, . .	47	68	95	7	15	-	10	42	9	80	95
" E. T. Hamilton, .	173	62	175	12	-	31	-	14‡	23	25	175
" Robinson, . .	481	424	1,305	317	98	-	-	-	100	630	1,305
" O'Brien, . .	143	407	550	84	31	15	-	69	28	302	550
Dr. Brodie, . .	12	10	22	1	-	1	4	5§	-	11	22
" King, . .	210	294	504	123	75	-	-	-	15	287	500
" Roughan, . .	19	10	28	7	1	1	-	3	4	22	28
" Burke, . .	110	80	108	18	15	22	10	-	27	94	100
Total, Ireland, .	1,886	1,649	3,535	618	221	71	34	110	459	1,542	3,035

* Obtained employment.

† 3 of these have gone to America, and 2 to service.

‡ Obtained service.

§ 14 were removed, having attained limited age.

¶ 1 attained the limited age.

It appears from these Reports that the system is adopted only in a minority of the Irish Unions, and that in these there is much difference of practice, according as more or less attention is paid by the Boards of Guardians to the selection of the foster-parents and to the supervision of the children boarded out.

The inquiry disclosed a grievous state of neglect of several poor children placed out to nurse in Sligo Union, and our correspondence thereon with the Board of Guardians will be found in the appendix.*

Upon the whole we are confirmed in the opinion expressed in the Report of 1870 to the effect that whenever a child is sent out of the workhouse, not at a tender age and for the purpose of maintaining health, but at an age when any risk in that respect has ceased, and for the purpose merely of being brought up in a family instead of the workhouse school, the power given to Boards of Guardians by the Legislature has been perverted to an injurious instead of a beneficent end, and the true intention of the Legislature not faithfully carried out.

9. The following table exhibits the progress of the relief of "persons disabled from labour," &c., since 1857, in comparison with the other two classes for which out-relief is legalized by 1st section of 10 Vic. cap. 31:—

* Appendix A V., page 85.

[RETURN.]

RETURN showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Out-door Relief under the 1st Section of 10th Vic., cap. 31, on the last Saturday of February in each year from 1857 to 1873.

YEAR.	Persons permanently disabled from labour by reason of old age, infirmity, or bodily or mental defect.		Widows having two or more legitimate children dependent on them.		Persons being disabled from labour, by reason of severe sickness or serious accident.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1857,	396	541	24	120	181	435	611	1,096
1859,	424	565	79	353	320	823	823	1,642
1859,	418	563	53	197	201	602	777	1,440
1860,	592	728	47	361	454	1,004	1,133	2,093
1861,	1,197	1,517	175	688	961	2,508	2,833	4,713
1862,	1,691	2,180	283	1,035	1,590	3,267	3,354	6,502
1863,	2,050	3,541	414	1,581	1,559	3,124	4,623	9,040
1864,	2,090	3,895	406	1,029	1,000	4,082	5,284	10,316
1865,	3,357	4,330	606	2,353	2,015	5,322	6,950	12,913
1866,	3,545	4,369	696	2,771	1,915	4,670	6,156	11,810
1867,	4,608	6,024	920	3,694	2,021	6,750	8,349	16,466
1868,	5,471	7,025	1,075	4,398	2,003	6,890	9,340	18,323
1869,	5,016	7,472	1,157	4,808	2,632	6,503	9,695	18,693
1870,	6,092	8,913	1,132	5,045	3,045	7,368	11,220	21,326
1871,	7,969	9,746	1,380	5,829	3,362	7,969	12,698	28,544
1872,	9,226	11,231	1,463	6,347	3,914	9,432	14,663	27,010
1873,	10,835	13,462	1,604	7,297	4,293	10,363	16,814	31,142

The increase of out-door relief shown in this table, viz.:—from 27,010 last year to 31,142, amounting to 4,132 persons is thus distributed:—the permanently infirm class 2,231, the widows 950, and the temporarily disabled by sickness or accident 951, the per-centage increase of the two latter classes being little more than half of that of the increase of the first class.

10. We here subjoin a tabular statement showing the number of "night lodgers," a term corresponding to "casuals" in England for the past twelve months, in continuation of a similar table in last Report.

RETURN of NIGHT-LODGERS or CASUALS relieved.

Week ended	Number relieved during the week.				Number in Workhouse at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
2nd March, 1872, .	1,142	295	243	1,680	191	40	37	268
6th April, 1872, .	1,090	300	266	1,656	141	47	24	212
4th May, 1872, .	1,162	405	290	1,855	176	67	52	295
1st June, 1872, .	906	341	282	1,531	110	54	44	208
6th July, 1872, .	885	334	264	1,483	92	48	36	176
3rd August, 1872, .	753	306	222	1,281	79	42	39	160
7th September, 1872, .	742	230	242	1,204	116	28	36	180
5th October, 1872, .	875	319	304	1,498	113	29	37	189
2nd November, 1872, .	903	266	266	1,435	121	37	44	202
7th December, 1872, .	876	282	302	1,460	146	50	63	269
4th January, 1873, .	1,031	284	231	1,556	196	45	40	281
1st February, 1873, .	1,167	322	297	1,796	212	70	63	345
1st March, 1873, .	1,293	344	290	1,927	189	65	62	317

Comparing this with the return for last year the number of this troublesome class of applicants appears to have increased, but only in the latter part of the series.

11. As part of the statistics which are brought up very nearly to the date of this Report, the following table exhibits in the accustomed form:

CLASSIFICATION of CAUSES of Death in Workhouses, from 3rd February, 1872, to 1st February, 1873.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	In the four Weeks ended													Previous Year.	
	2nd March.	9th March.	16th April.	23rd May.	30th June.	7th July.	14th Aug.	21st Sept.	28th Oct.	5th Nov.	12th Dec.	19th Jan.	26th Feb.		Total.
Age.	260	187	179	155	156	122	126	111	129	149	175	221	245	2,137	1,516
Apoplexy.	7	7	6	2	5	13	4	9	5	2	11	10	7	88	72
Asthma.	10	11	11	16	11	8	3	4	5	9	11	24	15	131	100
Atrophy.	108	96	102	94	78	75	67	76	57	84	93	88	95	1,104	938
Brain Disease.	33	28	36	28	26	22	25	24	23	15	26	40	35	287	376
Cancer.	16	12	14	19	19	12	24	25	16	18	20	20	17	234	252
Childbirth.	-	4	-	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	14	16
Cholera.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Consumption.	87	74	83	66	82	73	57	58	55	63	67	70	79	854	927
Convulsions.	18	11	12	10	14	10	8	15	11	7	8	16	20	162	154
Croup.	2	1	7	-	3	2	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	22	21
Diarrhoea.	31	29	26	20	25	27	28	30	45	33	29	36	43	428	414
Dropsy.	32	31	29	25	20	24	26	25	20	28	30	27	32	377	326
Dysentery.	19	12	13	3	7	6	3	4	6	2	7	11	10	164	97
Dyspepsia.	5	1	4	2	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	6	2	36	18
Epilepsy.	11	4	6	7	8	15	7	5	5	9	3	10	12	89	62
Fever.	59	48	53	60	42	52	47	44	32	50	48	56	54	655	678
Gangrene.	5	2	6	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	5	3	41	54
Heart Disease.	27	43	28	31	20	25	31	27	29	43	27	42	31	447	464
Hooping Cough.	14	12	9	8	4	4	4	4	8	6	6	3	8	85	56
Inflammation of other diseases of															
Bowel.	8	14	8	9	14	12	12	18	10	11	11	14	21	162	202
Kidneys.	12	14	17	8	14	17	7	10	12	9	8	17	6	150	145
Liver.	15	9	16	13	10	4	5	11	10	12	7	8	12	129	147
Lungs.	171	161	181	118	99	100	74	52	85	116	152	208	210	1,725	1,555
Measles.	1	6	10	5	13	5	4	0	3	10	4	34	30	131	47
Paralysis.	39	25	31	22	32	30	24	28	29	29	43	47	34	426	384
Pleurisy.	2	2	2	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	19	12
Rheumatism.	5	10	5	8	5	4	7	3	7	4	6	8	5	78	79
Scarlatina.	1	5	6	2	3	11	11	3	4	7	4	8	7	69	47
Serofula.	19	14	17	12	12	15	12	14	10	12	16	12	12	178	156
Small-Pox.	147	90	100	108	88	53	27	22	14	7	11	4	6	677	462
Ulcus.	10	0	6	11	10	14	14	13	14	11	7	15	0	185	180
Other Diseases.	29	31	23	24	20	15	15	15	18	17	20	27	29	304	308
Total.	1,199	1,021	1,073	936	841	795	685	675	682	765	807	1,089	1,064	11,672	-
Previous year.	907	920	928	782	698	616	553	597	627	616	624	1,126	1,201	-	10,383

The total number of deaths in the workhouses in the fifty-two weeks comprised in the table has been 11,672. In the corresponding table in the last Annual Report the total number of deaths was 10,583, which, compared with the present numbers, shows an increase of 1,089 of deaths and an increase of 1,033, compared with the number in the preceding year.

The number of deaths by fever is 655 in comparison with 678 in the previous year, and with 630 in the year preceding.

It will be seen that no less than 677 deaths from small-pox have taken place in the workhouse hospitals of Ireland in the course of the year 1872-73 in comparison with only one single case recorded in our Report for the year 1869-70, and with no more than 13 in the year 1870-71.

For further particulars relating to the recent epidemic we beg to refer to those paragraphs of this Report which are ranged under the heading *Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts*.

12. We now conclude the series of recent statistics by repeating with one additional year the table showing the number of persons assisted by Boards of Guardians to emigrate, and the cost incurred for that purpose in each year, that is to say, for now twenty-three years past ended on the 25th of March.

EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic. c. 104, sec. 26, dated 1 Aug. 1849.

Period.	Amount authorized to be expended by Sanctioned Commissions.	Number of Persons assisted to Emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
Aug. 1849, to 25 Mar. 1851.	£ 11,151 14 11	561	1,244	787	2,592
Year ended 25 March, 1852.	21,010 5 4	790	2,644	932	4,366
" " 1853.	14,517 0 11	492	2,218	1,115	3,825
" " 1854.	12,446 17 6	403	1,392	996	2,691
" " 1855.	24,368 5 2	150	2,947	798	3,794
" " 1856.	8,618 6 9	64	383	403	850
" " 1857.	2,719 15 1	70	363	363	892
" " 1858.	4,177 10 1	58	469	302	829
" " 1859.	2,555 16 6	37	270	186	487
" " 1860.	1,729 19 2	45	178	141	364
" " 1861.	1,465 19 11	44	178	125	347
" " 1862.	528 17 4	12	72	38	122
" " 1863.	2,430 10 3	41	317	139	497
" " 1864.	4,770 4 5	123	501	345	969
" " 1865.	2,518 17 11	93	315	438	846
" " 1866.	3,425 9 11	100	360	660	1,120
" " 1867.	2,023 10 0	66	238	459	763
" " 1868.	1,983 9 6	71	263	495	829
" " 1869.	1,838 13 0	71	205	489	765
" " 1870.	1,949 12 5	49	219	440	707
" " 1871.	2,368 9 11	53	226	422	701
" " 1872.	2,492 3 10	34	223	330	587
" " 1873.	1,364 14 8	44	173	364	581
Total, . . . £	127,175 5 5	3,406	15,063	16,729	29,303

13. We now proceed to the statistics arising out of the accounts of the unions for the year ended 29th September, 1872.

We deal in the first place with that part of the union expenditure which relates exclusively to the relief of the poor, of which the following table affords an abstract for all Ireland for the year ended 29th September, 1872, in comparison with that for the year which ended on the same date in 1871:—

Year ended 29th September.	Net Annual Value.	Poor Rate lodged.	Poor Relief Expenditure during the Year.						Numbers relieved.			
			In-Maintenance and Clothing.	Out-Relief.	Cost of Relief to Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums and External Dispensaries.	Scholarships and Bursaries of Officers.	All other Expenditure.	Total.	In Work-houses.	Out-Door.	In Relief and Draf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.
1872.	£ 13,323,354	£ 745,685	£ 401,840	£ 92,477	£ 8,343	£ 124,180	£ 114,481	£ 759,331	£ 332,330	£ 61,432	£ 22	£ 293,784
1871.	13,333,394	733,053	389,665	93,744	7,228	117,824	108,306	628,028	218,510	56,416	200	275,126
Increase, Decrease.	89,960	12,632	12,175	10,733	1,115	6,356	6,175	130,303	113,820	5,016	22	18,658

We regret to mention that for the first time since the establishment of the Poor Law Commission this annual statement embraces the accounts of a considerable number of unions, in which the last half-year's account has not yet been audited. This deficit arises in some degree from the illness of the late auditor Mr. Martin, and the arrear which he unavoidably left to his successor, and again from the long space of time, viz.: over three months, which elapsed from the date of the Local Government Board Act to the time when the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury sanctioned the appointment of a sixth auditor and enabled their new districts to be assigned to the auditors respectively.

It will be seen from the above statement that a very considerable increase amounting to no less than £43,063 has taken place, and that such increase extends to each head of expenditure, but it occurs principally in the items of In-maintenance, Out-door Relief, and Salaries and Rations of Officers. The increase of the number relieved in the workhouse during the year is 6,726, the difference between 225,510 in the year 1871, and 232,236 in 1872, and this difference accounts for only a small part, about a fortieth, of the increase of expenditure.

14. The following is a tabulated account of admissions to the workhouse during the last year, in comparison with those of the thirteen preceding years:—

TABLE.

Year ended 31st September.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.					Number of Births in the Workhouses during the Year.	Total number of Persons relieved in the Workhouses during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouses during the Year.	
		Number admitted in Sickness.				Total number admitted during the Year.				
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Diseases.	Suffering under other Diseases.	Suffering from accidental Injury.	Total number admitted in Sickness.		Number admitted who were not sick.			
1859.	56,630	6,523	31,440	2,107	44,209	76,334	114,694	2,276	183,703	6,022
1860.	60,506	6,107	34,456	2,625	47,588	85,312	123,080	2,445	176,549	6,677
1861.	56,254	6,268	36,378	2,217	49,563	114,380	164,663	2,435	203,422	10,450
1862.	46,205	11,182	44,363	2,220	58,264	165,455	223,697	2,815	287,897	12,749
1863.	45,181	14,169	44,937	2,421	61,857	176,276	240,127	2,977	238,285	15,396
1864.	46,037	15,767	43,027	2,286	61,064	181,187	212,221	2,389	261,147	12,765
1865.	48,032	15,416	41,428	2,365	62,211	133,068	201,386	2,751	265,170	12,658
1866.	44,807	12,663	36,527	2,663	54,443	159,144	199,657	2,650	252,104	11,341
1867.	44,378	11,793	43,171	2,435	57,812	163,693	211,267	2,654	253,139	13,162
1868.	46,313	11,369	41,634	2,644	55,667	185,256	240,843	2,337	289,363	11,870
1869.	47,775	9,070	41,629	2,441	54,019	181,358	240,377	2,416	235,661	11,247
1870.	46,012	8,150	39,086	2,610	49,746	195,085	233,135	2,252	290,429	10,497
1871.	42,375	8,718	38,212	2,616	49,540	181,492	211,032	2,163	228,516	10,056
1872.	46,891	10,240	33,070	2,540	53,580	187,233	189,748	1,263	223,330	11,818

It will be observed from the above that an increase of nearly 3,000 has taken place in the total number admitted in sickness during the year. An increase of about 1,500 has taken place under the head of fever and other dangerous contagious diseases.

15. The following is a statement of the result of the Weekly Summaries of Indoor Relief, showing the average daily number of recipients of relief for each of the twenty-one years ended 29th September, 1872:—

Average Daily Number in receipt of Relief during the year, Average Number of Deaths per Week, and Rate of Mortality.

Year ended 25th Sept.	Estimated Population.	Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 16.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total No. in Workhouse.	Deaths in Week.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Average Number during week.	Actual Number during week.	Percentage of In-door Population.
1831.	6,422,993	14,918	37,335	52,253	75,901	3,918	22,348	26,266	4,488	7,615	12,103	166,921	451	27	2.40
1832.	6,520,328	10,469	26,561	37,030	57,256	5,096	20,410	25,506	3,964	6,887	10,791	185,401	583	26	2.46
1833.	6,186,368	7,114	18,325	25,439	39,611	2,167	18,850	21,016	3,192	5,449	8,631	153,159	361	22	1.54
1834.	6,107,866	5,848	14,986	20,834	31,843	2,052	18,214	20,266	2,858	5,084	7,942	79,211	287	22	1.30
1835.	6,077,383	3,576	10,688	14,264	23,660	1,518	16,479	17,997	2,460	4,646	7,106	63,533	360	22	1.04
1836.	6,047,489	2,807	7,765	10,572	17,292	1,284	15,176	16,460	2,224	4,137	6,361	50,653	178	25	0.84
1837.	6,013,103	2,312	7,121	9,433	14,269	1,168	14,828	15,997	2,129	4,015	6,144	43,799	180	30	0.76
1838.	6,009,112	1,868	5,899	7,767	11,511	974	13,802	14,776	2,241	4,088	6,329	46,389	151	36	0.67
1839.	6,088,929	1,867	6,069	7,936	11,216	894	13,606	14,500	2,778	4,765	7,543	41,277	184	43	0.62
1840.	6,138,566	2,502	6,569	9,071	12,207	1,622	14,346	15,968	3,120	5,221	8,341	48,198	202	43	0.78
1841.	6,174,674	3,032	8,316	11,348	14,517	1,592	16,133	17,725	3,956	6,651	10,607	52,058	244	45	0.53
1842.	6,183,711	3,237	8,582	11,819	16,238	1,575	16,967	18,542	4,649	6,601	11,250	57,010	257	44	1.01
1843.	6,223,536	2,845	7,670	10,515	16,178	1,654	16,746	18,400	4,705	6,792	11,497	56,525	244	48	0.79
1844.	6,073,548	2,546	6,607	9,153	13,256	1,224	16,382	17,606	4,529	6,686	11,215	53,917	237	43	0.95
1845.	6,082,024	2,812	5,873	8,685	14,278	1,287	15,625	16,912	4,411	6,177	10,588	50,590	223	44	0.90
1846.	6,037,192	2,907	6,132	9,039	15,300	1,257	16,556	17,813	4,819	6,084	10,903	52,184	225	45	0.84
1847.	6,043,265	2,406	5,122	7,528	15,024	1,196	16,603	17,799	5,234	7,091	12,325	53,690	221	41	0.91
1848.	6,036,211	2,178	5,892	8,070	15,244	1,080	15,568	16,648	5,382	6,969	12,351	52,217	216	41	0.94
1849.	6,016,674	2,107	5,270	7,377	13,037	946	15,244	16,190	5,256	6,894	12,150	52,186	206	41	0.89
1850.	6,002,729	1,831	5,461	7,292	12,089	923	15,962	16,885	5,061	6,428	11,489	50,935	193	42	0.83
1851.	6,048,146	1,769	4,628	6,397	11,462	1,029	15,197	16,226	5,140	5,696	10,836	49,753	223	50	0.85

The following is a statement of the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes, and of its distribution for the year ended 25th March, 1872 :—

	Amount Claimed and Granted for the Year.		
	£	s.	d.
Medical purposes,	65,771	10	7
Educational purposes,	7,910	19	3
Total,	73,682	9	10

16. The total amount claimed and allowed under the Parliamentary Grant for the year ended March, 1872, namely, £73,682 9s. 10d., is £1,837 17s. 3d. in excess of the claim for the previous year, and arises chiefly from increases of salary.

27 Statement of the Annual Collections and Expenditures of Poor Rates for twenty-one years, ended on the 25th September, 1872, showing the Net Annual Value of Property rated, the Amount of Poor Rate collected, and the Expenditure under the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c., for each year ended 25th September, from 1852 to 1872, inclusive.

Year ended 25th September.	Net Annual Value of Property rated.	Amount of Poor Rate collected.	Expenditure for Medical and Poor					Expenditure under the Medical Charities Acts.	Total of Poor Relief and Medical Charities.	Borough and other parishes not included in the Poor Rates.	Expenditure under the Poor Rates for the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c.	Expenditure under the Poor Rates for the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c.	Expenditure under the Poor Rates for the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c.	Expenditure under the Poor Rates for the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c.	Total Expenditure for the Poor Rates.	Percentage of the Expenditure paid on Valuation	
			In Great Britain.	For each Parish.	Indebtedness and Burdens of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.									Poor Relief.	Total.
1852.	£ 11,178,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1853.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1854.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1855.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1856.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1857.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1858.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1859.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1860.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1861.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1862.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1863.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1864.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1865.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1866.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1867.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1868.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1869.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1870.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1871.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000
1872.	£ 11,200,000	£ 1,100,000	£ 107,000	£ 4,877	£ 122,700	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000

Hence it will be seen that the total disbursement of poor-rates for all purposes, viz., relief, medical relief, burial grounds, registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and sanitary measures was in 1871 £840,135, and the amount of poor-rate collected £739,058; the expenditure making a poundage of 1s. 3½d. in the pound on the valuation. In 1872 the expenditure was £894,888, or 1s. 4d. in the pound, and the poor-rate collected only £748,586; the difference between the expenditure and collection being to a great extent covered by the parliamentary grant for medical and educational purposes.

18. We here continue from last Report a form of table exhibiting for the last twenty-three years—the whole period, in fact, subsequent to the famine—the per-centage in each successive year of the several classes of workhouse inmates as compared with the whole number—

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the Number of Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the first Saturday of January; and the per-centage of the several classes on the total Number of Inmates.

First Saturday of January.	Inmates not in Hospital.				Number in Hospital.	Total Number in Workhouse.	Percentage on Total Number.				
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 15 years of age.	Other classes.			Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 15 years of age not in Hospital.	Other classes not in Hospital.	In Hospital.
4 Jan., 1851	22,178	49,758	21,589	14,037	28,922	208,864	10.7	24.1	41.4	6.8	180
3 " 1852	16,154	37,423	26,609	11,454	26,605	198,248	8.0	22.4	43.2	7.0	126
1 " 1853	12,251	30,638	22,044	10,823	21,996	139,164	9.6	22.0	44.7	7.8	158
7 " 1854	9,329	21,534	14,793	8,230	23,339	104,034	8.8	20.3	46.9	8.4	22.6
6 " 1855	6,167	12,267	14,394	8,239	20,106	85,460	7.3	19.1	49.2	9.8	24.5
3 " 1856	4,646	14,703	27,203	7,717	18,929	72,247	6.4	19.0	57.7	10.7	26.2
3 " 1857	3,512	9,262	19,777	6,541	16,571	55,383	6.4	16.8	54.8	12.0	30.0
2 " 1858	2,922	8,237	15,475	6,382	14,655	49,368	5.8	16.9	57.7	13.0	34.6
1 " 1859	2,247	6,509	12,732	6,447	13,552	43,799	5.1	15.9	59.2	14.8	36.0
7 " 1860	2,184	6,798	11,767	7,527	13,009	43,118	5.1	15.7	57.1	17.4	37.7
5 " 1861	2,023	7,399	12,705	8,475	13,796	47,382	5.3	16.6	56.8	17.9	39.3
4 " 1862	1,486	9,104	18,272	9,611	17,455	55,168	5.3	18.7	57.8	18.6	41.6
3 " 1863	4,939	9,644	16,759	11,150	18,121	60,038	6.7	16.1	57.9	16.5	37.7
2 " 1864	3,538	8,921	17,176	11,855	18,353	59,887	6.1	14.9	56.7	19.4	39.5
7 " 1865	3,323	8,024	16,501	12,104	19,346	59,493	6.7	13.5	56.0	20.0	32.5
6 " 1866	2,901	6,864	14,474	11,501	17,445	54,483	5.3	12.7	56.5	21.1	32.5
5 " 1867	3,015	7,268	14,791	11,091	17,265	54,930	5.3	13.2	56.7	21.3	32.3
4 " 1868	2,908	7,049	16,765	12,501	16,139	56,563	5.1	12.5	56.0	22.2	32.5
3 " 1869	2,582	7,062	16,344	12,195	16,670	56,504	5.1	12.4	55.6	22.1	32.6
1 " 1870	2,666	6,304	15,068	12,792	16,990	53,647	5.0	11.8	56.1	22.7	31.4
7 " 1871	2,503	6,470	14,794	12,366	16,832	50,815	4.9	11.9	56.6	24.3	32.7
6 " 1872	2,504	6,197	14,441	13,369	16,852	48,738	4.6	10.7	55.6	25.2	34.0
4 " 1873	2,331	5,447	14,360	12,695	17,053	49,826	4.7	10.9	54.6	26.5	34.1

19. The following four tables present some details for the eight years last past, which may be regarded with interest as showing the progressive operation of recent amendments of the law:—

REPAYMENT OF RELIEF.

Year ended 29th September.	From Paupers relieved by way of Loan.			From Poor Persons, under 6 & 7 Vic. c. 22, and 25 & 26 Vic. c. 83.			From Constabulary Patients.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1865	894	8	9	292	3	5	131	19	4	1,228	6	6
1866	817	9	4	324	9	10	150	12	7	1,292	11	9
1867	988	18	10½	357	17	1	145	8	6	1,489	19	5½
1868	900	5	4	387	12	0	157	14	7	1,454	11	11
1869	1,048	4	9	411	18	2	157	7	4	1,617	5	8
1870	1,216	4	8	392	11	1	195	14	10	1,804	10	7
1871	1,246	1	3	500	13	1	235	11	3	1,982	5	7
1872	1,564	11	2	534	3	6	192	6	1	2,291	2	9

EXPENDITURE IN OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Year ended 29th September.	In Money.			In Kind.			Cost of Orphan and Deserted Children, under § 9 of 20 & 25 Vic., c. 63.	Total.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1865, . . .	17,010	12	2	5,541	0	8½	1,977	5	9	25,334	18	7½
1866, . . .	20,920	3	5	6,055	4	3½	2,772	17	6½	29,748	5	5
1867, . . .	30,423	11	13	6,294	11	0	3,357	1	7½	40,075	3	9½
1868, . . .	33,858	2	2½	7,131	15	2	3,585	12	1	44,785	9	5½
1869, . . .	33,014	12	4½	5,026	2	2½	4,143	12	8	48,184	7	3
1870, . . .	45,431	3	2	6,445	9	6½	7,304	13	4½	59,181	6	1½
1871, . . .	33,223	16	3	7,633	1	8½	8,005	4	8	62,744	2	7½
1872, . . .	62,793	1	2	8,071	12	5½	9,612	13	11	80,477	7	6½

MAINTENANCE IN ASYLUMS AND EXTERN HOSPITALS.

Year ended 29th September.	In Blind Asylums.		In Deaf and Dumb Asylums.		Patients in Extern Hospitals.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1865, . . .	2,317	3 9	1,752	17 3	2,618	2 3	6,688	3 3
1866, . . .	2,438	8 9	1,960	2 9	1,779	13 2	6,176	4 8
1867, . . .	2,539	12 11	2,512	5 5	1,092	12 8	6,143	11 0
1868, . . .	2,458	11 1	3,665	10 8	755	19 1	8,280	0 7
1869, . . .	2,427	1 7	3,548	5 5	729	1 2	6,595	8 2
1870, . . .	2,549	6 10	3,720	6 9	736	10 7	7,006	4 2
1871, . . .	2,503	8 8	4,059	18 2	664	11 4	7,227	18 2
1872, . . .	2,557	8 7	4,245	16 8	1,336	14 6	8,343	1 9

*EXPENDITURE UNDER THE SANITARY ACTS.

Year ended 29th September.	Under Sewage Utilisation Act.		Under Nuisance Removal Acts.		Under Diseases Prevention Acts.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1867, . . .	1,570	19 6	2,020	6 10	10,717	2 6½	15,108	8 10½
1868, . . .	1,434	13 11	2,260	8 4	276	13 4	3,962	5 7
1869, . . .	1,475	5 7	1,601	12 6	209	6 7	3,286	4 8
1870, . . .	1,367	5 9	1,780	0 0	117	12 9	3,321	18 6
1871, . . .	2,323	17 2	2,521	0 7	—	—	4,844	17 9
1872, . . .	2,950	6 3	3,508	16 7	—	—	6,459	2 10

20. In paragraph 19 of the 25th Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners the unusual occurrence was recorded of the dissolution of a Board of Guardians, and the appointment of paid officers to conduct the business of the Union instead. This took place in the Millstreet Union on 11th October, 1871, and the relief of the poor, and all other business has been since conducted by two gentlemen appointed by the Central Department and popularly called Vice-Guardians. By the operation of one of the Poor Law Acts the period of service of the paid officers so appointed terminates, and the Board of Guardians resume the administration of relief on the 25th March, or as soon thereafter as the return of the elected Guardians has been completed. We trust that the extreme measures which have been taken in this instance will not need to be repeated either at Millstreet or else-

* This table embraces, for the year 1867, the extra expenditure during the last epidemic of cholera.

where, made necessary as they were by a total abandonment of their functions by the Board of Guardians. We place in full in the appendix a clear and satisfactory report which we have just received from the Vice-Guardians, containing a statement of the way in which they have discharged their most responsible duty.*

21. The Act of Parliament (35 & 36 Vic., cap. 33) requiring votes in Parliamentary and Municipal Elections to be taken by ballot, although not extending to the election of Irish Poor Law Guardians, called forth a responsive movement in several Poor Law Union Boards which seemed to be founded in some misapprehension of the principle of the Ballot Act, the Guardians having determined in some cases, and having proposed in several others, to adopt the ballot in voting on questions on which there was a division of opinion at the Board.

In remonstrating against this course as subversive of every principle of popular representation, we were obliged to admit that such a proceeding, if adopted by any board, was not at variance with any provision of the Poor Laws, or with any sealed order regulating the proceedings of Boards of Guardians which had heretofore been issued; several Boards of Guardians persisting in their views we felt obliged to put an end, with your Excellency's approval, to any diversity of practice in this respect, by a general order prohibiting voting by ballot at Boards of Guardians or any other manner of secret voting. This order with the correspondence will be found in the appendix.†

MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, AND VACCINATION ACT.

22. We now submit to your Excellency our report of last year's proceedings under the above mentioned Acts of Parliament.

The subjoined table exhibits for the ten years ended September 30th, 1872, in the usual form, the relief afforded under the Medical Charities Act, annually at the dispensaries, and at the patients' homes, in each province, and in the whole of Ireland.

* Appendix A VI., page 35.

† Appendix A I., p. 37, and A VII., page 57.

SUMMARY of the NUMBERS of Cases of MALARIAL FEVER afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

YEARS.	FURNERS OF CASES.			FURNERS OF MEDICINE.			FURNERS OF CASES.			FURNERS OF CASES.			TOTALS FOR FURNERS.		
	St. George's Hospital.	St. George's Hospital.	Total.	St. George's Hospital.	St. George's Hospital.	Total.	St. George's Hospital.	St. George's Hospital.	Total.	St. George's Hospital.	St. George's Hospital.	Total.	St. George's Hospital.	St. George's Hospital.	Total.
Year ended 30th Sept., 1895.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1896.	140,798	61,395	202,193	140,798	61,395	202,193	140,798	61,395	202,193	140,798	61,395	202,193	140,798	61,395	202,193
Year ended 30th Sept., 1897.	122,189	55,398	177,587	122,189	55,398	177,587	122,189	55,398	177,587	122,189	55,398	177,587	122,189	55,398	177,587
Year ended 30th Sept., 1898.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1899.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1900.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1901.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1902.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1903.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1904.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1905.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1906.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1907.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517
Year ended 30th Sept., 1908.	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517	120,119	55,398	175,517

In last year's Report, in comparing the summaries in the above table for 1870 and 1871, we had occasion to observe that there had been a uniform decrease for the latter compared with the former year, in the numbers of cases attended of each class of patients in all the Provinces of Ireland comparing the numbers in the Summary for 1871 with those for 1872. We find in regard to cases attended at the dispensaries there has been a decrease for 1872 compared with the year before, in Ulster of 4,574 cases, in Munster of 16,501, in Leinster of 10,135, and in Connaught of 3,111; but in regard to cases attended at the patients' homes, there has been on the contrary, on comparison between the same two years an increase for 1872 of 1,160 cases for Ulster, of 9,859 for Munster, of 4,282 for Leinster, of 1,774 for Connaught, giving for the whole of Ireland a decrease of 34,321 cases attended at the Dispensaries, and an increase of 17,075 domiciliary cases for the year ended September the 30th, 1872, compared with the year before.

23. The Statistics relating to the cancelling of Medical Relief Tickets by the Committees of Management presents a remarkable result in the different provinces. The provision of the "Medical Charities Act," intended to prevent the abuse of relief tickets being given to persons not fairly entitled to gratuitous Medical attendance, is contained in the 9th section of the Act, which empowers the committee to cancel any ticket issued in favour of any person it considers "not a fit object for Dispensary relief." The returns of the Dispensary Medical Officers for the year ended September the 30th, 1872, as to this particular give 257 cases in which tickets were cancelled in Ulster, 88 in Munster, 89 in Leinster, and 54 in Connaught. There is no reason to believe that the committees in Ulster are chargeable with any undue harshness in the exercise of the power of cancelling tickets, and if this be so the above figures suggest an apprehension of undue laxity in its exercise in the other provinces, having regard in each case to the ratio between the number of tickets issued and the number cancelled.

24. In the next table is given the expenditure under the "Medical Charities Act" for each of the last ten years ended September the 29th, 1872, together with the new expenses incurred in carrying out vaccination established by the "Vaccination Act" of 1858.

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE, Years ended 29th September.

Year.	Ulster.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1863, .	29,676	32,269	32,603	14,598	109,206
1864, .	31,264	34,367	34,136	15,118	114,905
1865, .	31,492	34,933	34,762	15,841	117,038
1866, .	31,149	34,464	34,459	16,243	116,315
1867, .	32,080	35,241	34,885	15,872	118,118
1868, .	34,017	35,431	36,401	16,135	121,985
1869, .	34,623	35,546	36,624	16,825	123,718
1870, .	36,464	37,686	38,130	17,636	129,936
1871, .	36,881	38,862	41,151	18,111	135,005
1872, .	38,906	41,378	42,460	18,864	141,648

It appears from this table that the expenditure under this head for the year ended September the 29th, 1872, exceeds that for the previous year by £2,025 for Ulster, by £2,516 for Munster, by £1,329 for Leinster, and by £773 for Connaught, giving for all Ireland an increase amounting to £6,643, an increase greater by £1,574 than that which occurred between the two years ended September the 29th, 1871.

25. The next table exhibits under the six usual heads the general expenditure under the "Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts" for the two last years ended September the 29th, 1872.

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE.

	1871.	1872.
1. Medicines and medical appliances,	£23,420	£23,579
2. Rent of Dispensary buildings,	7,563	7,844
3. Books, forms, stationery, printing, and advertising,	1,166	1,275
4. Salaries of { Medical Officers,	80,725	81,771
{ Apothecaries,	2,503	2,529
5. Fuel, porters, and incidental expenses,	10,001	10,364
Expenses under Vaccination Act:—		
6. Vaccination fees and other expenses:—		
Fees to Medical Officers,	8,720	13,354
Other expenses,	907	932
	9,627	14,286
Total,	£135,005	£141,648

There has been an increased expenditure for the latter year under all these heads; inconsiderable, however, except under the fourth and sixth. Thus the increase in the cost of medicines has been £159. The large diminution in the number of cases attended at the Dispensaries being more than compensated for by the increase of domiciliary cases, the expense attendant on the treatment of which is on the average considerably greater than that of the Dispensary cases. Under the second head, rent of Dispensary buildings, the increase has been £281. The expenditure on books, forms, stationery, &c., shows an increase of £109, on salaries of apothecaries of £26, and on fuel, porters, &c., of £363. Under the head of salaries of Medical Officers, there has been an increase of £1,046. An increase in this item has occurred regularly every year since the passing of the "Medical Charities Act," but for the last year has been considerably less than usual. For 1871 compared with 1870 it was £2,808. The considerably increased expenditure under the sixth head, Medical Officers' vaccination fees, &c., amounting to £4,659 is satisfactorily accounted for by the greatly increased demand for vaccination and revaccination occasioned by the panic caused by the severe epidemic invasion of small-pox now subsiding.

The average poundage on the Poor Law Valuation of Ireland, now amounting to £13,329,354, to provide for the above-mentioned total expenditure, was 2.55d., which is very slightly higher than that for the year before, viz.:—2.44d.

26. The following changes in the Dispensary Districts have been effected in the course of the past year. The Dispensary Districts

of Buttevant in Mallow Union and Charleville in Kilmallock Union have been altered by the transfer of an Electoral Division from the former to the latter district. In the county of Donegal the Glenties Union was divided into five instead of four districts, the additional district having a Medical Officer for itself. In the South Dublin Union the townland of Rathgar was transferred from the Rathfarnham to the Rathmines Dispensary District. In Tralee Union the Tralee and Kilgobban Dispensary Districts were formed into three districts, with an additional Medical Officer, and in the Crossroads Dispensary District, County Donegal, a second Medical Officer was appointed; in each case to the great benefit of the sick poor. Ten additional appointments of midwives have been made during the year, the total number of which is now 187. The numbers of Members of Committees of Management have been increased in nineteen instances, either with the view to give greater facilities for procuring tickets for medical relief, or to make room on the Committees for persons entitled to be members. Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts were superannuated in the course of the year in fifteen instances, under the Poor Law Medical Officers Superannuation Act. The superannuated officers being in every case disabled by advanced age or permanent ill health from the efficient performance of their duties. In eleven of the fifteen cases the Guardians awarded the highest superannuation permitted by the law.

27. The next table exhibits the progress of gratuitous vaccination since the passing of the Medical Charities Act, and demonstrates in a very striking manner the beneficial effects of the Vaccination Acts of 1858 and 1863 by the large increase in the number of vaccinations performed in each of the two following years; and also the still greater influence in the same direction exercised by the panic occasioned by the late epidemic of small-pox; the successful vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Medical Officers for the three years ended September the 29th, 1859, 1864, and 1872, having exceeded those of the immediately previous years respectively by 83,427, 85,300 and 102,593 cases.

TABLE.

		Number of Cases of Vaccination			Number of Cases of Vaccination.
Year ended Sept. 30th, 1853,	.	43,332	Year ended Sept. 30th, 1863,	.	106,510
" " 1854,	.	52,844	" " 1864,	.	191,810
" " 1855,	.	46,711	" " 1865,	.	168,142
" " 1856,	.	84,131	" " 1866,	.	137,124
" " 1857,	.	47,855	" " 1867,	.	125,741
" " 1858,	.	54,984	" " 1868,	.	131,426
" " 1859,	.	140,411	" " 1869,	.	123,672
" " 1860,	.	107,305	" " 1870,	.	140,220
" " 1861,	.	90,255	" " 1871,	.	178,889
" " 1862,	.	68,863	" " 1872,	.	282,484

28. The next table gives an abstract for the eight years ended September the 30th, 1872 (i.e. since the Compulsory Vaccination Act was in full operation), of the vaccination returns of the Dispensary Medical Officers distinguishing the cases of persons

born before January the 1st, 1864, and, therefore, exempt from compulsory vaccination given in column 2 of the table, from those of children under nine years of age, and, therefore, subject to compulsory vaccination given in column 1. The figures in the table show an increase in the number of vaccinations for the last compared with the year before of 3,600 cases of successful vaccinations of children. A decrease in this class of cases for the last year in the table has occurred in the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught, giving respectively 1,645, 342, and 1,956, fewer cases of successful vaccinations of children for the last than for the year before. In Munster on the contrary there has been an increase in the successful vaccinations of children of no less than 7,552 cases for the last year. Any falling off in the number of vaccinations especially in this class of cases and while the epidemic of small-pox is still smouldering in the country, must be regarded with great concern and apprehension, and should furnish to all the responsible authorities a powerful incentive to increased vigilance and exertion for the purpose of thoroughly carrying out the salutary provisions of the Vaccination Acts. With respect to the vaccination of persons exempt from compulsory vaccination we had occasion to remark in last year's report that instead of the steady and great decrease in the number of this class vaccinated in each successive year since 1864, there had been for the then last year an increase of 35,673 cases. We have now to report for the year ended September, 1872, compared with the year before, another increase in the number vaccinated of the same class to the extraordinary amount of 98,986 cases, the total number of these vaccinations and re-vaccinations (*viz.* 139,822) falling but little short of the corresponding number under the Compulsory Vaccination Act for the same year (*viz.* 142,662). There can be no doubt that this remarkable result is due entirely to the alarm caused by the small-pox epidemic.

TABLE.

PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1863.			PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1866.		
	Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.		Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Ulster, . . .	33,271	18,437	51,708	Ulster, . . .	36,008	8,704	44,712
Munster, . . .	20,410	29,678	47,688	Munster, . . .	20,563	8,084	37,457
Leinster, . . .	24,011	17,686	41,697	Leinster, . . .	23,226	6,650	29,846
Connaught, . .	13,460	15,181	28,649	Connaught, . .	16,923	8,176	25,109
Total, Ireland, 1865, . .	97,160	71,802	160,142	Total, Ireland, 1866, . .	104,730	22,594	137,124
PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1867.			PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1868.		
	Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.		Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Ulster, . . .	36,792	3,817	40,709	Ulster, . . .	41,093	8,429	44,522
Munster, . . .	31,509	8,436	39,945	Munster, . . .	32,003	4,281	36,284
Leinster, . . .	22,600	3,732	26,332	Leinster, . . .	25,672	2,995	27,767
Connaught, . .	17,572	4,163	21,735	Connaught, . .	19,845	3,058	22,903
Total, Ireland, 1867, . .	107,473	18,268	125,741	Total, Ireland, 1868, . .	118,613	12,813	131,426
PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1869.			PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1870.		
	Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.		Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Ulster, . . .	39,451	2,456	41,907	Ulster, . . .	44,677	1,548	46,225
Munster, . . .	32,782	2,226	35,008	Munster, . . .	35,357	1,491	37,848
Leinster, . . .	25,784	1,181	26,969	Leinster, . . .	30,122	895	31,117
Connaught, . .	19,185	1,913	21,808	Connaught, . .	23,901	1,329	25,030
Total, Ireland, 1869, . .	117,912	7,760	125,672	Total, Ireland, 1870, . .	135,057	5,163	140,220
PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1871.			PROVINCES.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed during the year ended Sept. 30, 1872.		
	Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.		Cases of Children born since 1st Jan., 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Ulster, . . .	44,837	8,953	53,840	Ulster, . . .	48,252	28,475	71,727
Munster, . . .	37,798	7,943	45,741	Munster, . . .	45,330	71,102	116,432
Leinster, . . .	31,943	19,736	51,679	Leinster, . . .	31,601	34,045	65,646
Connaught, . .	24,415	4,204	28,619	Connaught, . .	22,469	6,200	28,669
Total, Ireland, 1871, . .	138,993	40,836	179,829	Total, Ireland, 1872, . .	147,662	139,822	287,484

TOTALS for Ireland of Number of Cases of Vaccination performed during the Years ended September 30th, 1872.

Years.	Cases of Children born since January 1st, 1864.	Other Cases.	Total.
1865,	97,160	71,902	169,142
1866,	104,730	82,304	187,124
1867,	107,473	18,268	125,741
1868,	118,613	12,013	131,436
1869,	117,912	7,760	125,672
1870,	135,037	5,103	140,220
1871,	138,053	46,836	179,889
1872,	142,662	139,022	282,484

29. The two next tables exhibit by the comparison of the numbers attached to each of the last three years the progress of the very unusually severe visitation of small-pox now subsiding and the condition of this disease in Ireland, as shown by the deaths from it in the workhouses for the nine years ended February 1st, 1873; the first seven of these years showing the extraordinary and most gratifying decline from 145 deaths in 1864-5 to 1 in 1869-70. The commencement of the epidemic is indicated by the 13 deaths during the succeeding year, rising rapidly within the last two years to 1,414 during the second quarter of 1872, and then declining to 135 for the last quarter of the same year. The course of the disease is in like manner demonstrated by the numbers of cases recorded by the Dispensary Medical Officers as treated by them yearly from the year ended September, 1865, to that ended September, 1872; the first five years exhibiting a steady decrease from 2,000 cases for the first to 27 for the last of these years. The returns for the next three years declare by the rapid increase of the number of Dispensary cases, the invasion and severity of the epidemic by the rise from 51 cases during the first to 10,317 for the last of these years.

DEATHS IN WORKHOUSES FROM SMALL-POX AND NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL-POX treated by DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of Cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
Period. 32 Weeks ended	Number of Deaths.	Period. 32 Weeks ended	Number of Cases.
11th February, 1865, . . .	145	30th September, 1864, . . .	1,965
10th February, 1866, . . .	59	30th September, 1865, . . .	2,000
9th February, 1867, . . .	9	30th September, 1866, . . .	579
8th February, 1868, . . .	5	30th September, 1867, . . .	105
6th February, 1869, . . .	3	30th September, 1868, . . .	135
5th February, 1870, . . .	1	30th September, 1869, . . .	27
4th February, 1871, . . .	13	30th September, 1870, . . .	51
3rd February, 1872, . . .	462	30th September, 1871, . . .	773
1st February, 1873, . . .	677	30th September, 1872, . . .	10,317

30. Evidence to the same effect is strikingly afforded by the

numbers of deaths from small-pox recorded in the next table furnished by the Registrar-General, to whom we are as usual indebted for favouring us with the return for the last quarter of 1872 before its publication.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX registered in IRELAND, during dates undermentioned.

Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
1864	274	244	171	165	854
1865	122	110	53	62	347
1866	106	47	25	9	187
1867	7	5	4	4	20
1868	6	9	3	1	19
1869	8	9	2	1	20
1870	2	2	6	23	32
1871	38	67	101	441	647
1872	1,173	1,414	475	133	3,197

The table shows the extraordinary decline in the numbers of deaths registered in the first six years in the table from 854 in 1864, during the last six months of which only, the "Compulsory Vaccination Act" was in full operation to 20 for all Ireland in 1869, and the effect of the epidemic by the increase from 32 deaths in 1870 to 3,197 for 1872.

31. The quarterly returns of the Dispensary Medical Officers of the numbers of cases of fever, scarlatina, and small-pox, attended by them as Dispensary patients for the year 1872 indicate a very slight increase of fever for this compared with the year before (*viz.* :—30 cases) and an inconsiderable decrease of scarlatina, fewer by 167 cases for 1872 than for 1871. The increase between the same two years of cases of small-pox, marking the epidemic prevalence of the disease, has risen to no less than 9,544 cases, although the epidemic invasion had been established in the beginning of 1871, and had prevailed through the whole of that year.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, BURIAL GROUNDS ACTS, AND
SANITARY ACTS.

32. On receiving the Royal Warrants, in virtue of which the Poor Law Commission ceased to exist and the Local Government Board was established, we issued the following circular letter to the governing bodies of the towns in Ireland affected by the provisions of the "Local Government Ireland Act, 1871," which it had now become our duty to administer :—

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to bring under the notice of the several Town Councils, Municipal Commissioners, and Town Commissioners in Ireland, the recent legislation regarding the Government of Towns and the administration of the Sanitary Laws in Ireland.

By the Act 35 and 36 Vic., c. 69, the functions of the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, relating to the matters above mentioned, have devolved upon the Local Government Board for Ireland.

On the 21st August, 1871, a previous Act was passed, which is called the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871.

That Act applies to all Towns in Ireland which are under any form of Local Government, whether Town Council or Commissioners under the Act 9 Geo. IV., under the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108, under the Towns Improvement Act, 17, and 18 Vic., c. 103, or finally under any local Act.

The main purpose of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871, was to give to the governing body, in any case, some power or powers which they did not possess, and which that body desired, with the assent of the ratepayers, to possess, but which heretofore could not be obtained without direct application to Parliament at considerable expense to the ratepayers.

Under this Act, in any such case, after petition presented for the same, the Local Government Board will cause all necessary inquiry to be made, at little expense to the locality concerned, and the desired power or powers will be given, if objection is not made and sustained, by what is called a Provisional Order, which passes through the Legislature usually without discussion, and without expense to the parties asking for it.

The powers which may be so obtained are the following, and two or more powers may be included in the same Provisional Order:—

1. Power to purchase Land for certain defined purposes of public utility;
2. To incorporate adjoining District with the Town;
3. To separate any part of the Town from the jurisdiction of the governing body;
4. To transfer to the governing body from the Grand Jury of the County in which the Town is situate all authority with regard to Roads, Bridges, Footpaths, and Public Works within the Town, and all Taxation for such purposes, and to make the necessary provisions in relation to such transfer;
5. To authorize the making of further Rates in addition to the maximum at present authorized;
6. To provide for the future execution of, or alteration or repeal of, any Local Act affecting the Town, or any part thereof;
7. To extend the Borrowing Powers in certain cases.

There are other provisions which can only be understood by reference to the Act itself. They relate chiefly to Markets and Fairs, the Auditing of Accounts, the Borrowing of Money, and other matters affecting the execution of the Act. A copy of the Act is sent herewith to the governing body of each Town affected by its provisions.

Communications from the governing body, or from Ratepayers on the subject of the provisions of the Act, should be addressed to The Local Government Board, Custom House, Dublin.

33. The first provisional order which we were called upon to issue under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, was addressed to the Governing Body, the Town Council of the borough of Wexford, transferring from the Grand Jury of the County to the Town Council exclusive authority over roads, bridges, &c., within the

borough, and the power of taxation for such purposes. Part of the preliminary proceedings had been conducted in the name of the Chief Secretary previously to the passing of the Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872, and on the 15th November following it devolved upon us to sign and issue the provisional order which had been asked for in a petition from the Town Council, and this order was on the 11th February following adopted at a public meeting of the ratepayers of the town as required by the statute. At the March Assizes following we applied to the Grand Jury of the County for their assent to the terms of the provisional order, and a presentment was passed embodying the unanimous assent of that body. Thus our first provisional order has been brought to completion so far as local authorities in Ireland are concerned, and now only awaits confirmation by the legislature in the usual course. The total expense incurred in this proceeding was about £40, which sum will be repayable in full by the Town Council to this department to be placed to the credit of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or such portion of it as their Lordships shall see fit to direct.

34. We have received petitions for similar Provisional Orders from the governing bodies of the following towns, viz.—Newtownards, Westport, Ballina, and Belturbet, all governed by Commissioners under the Towns Improvement Act of 1854. In these cases the Belturbet proceedings have alone been brought to a conclusion, the Grand Jury at the March Assizes having refused their assent to the Provisional Order. In the cases of Westport and Ballina Provisional Orders are in progress, which will be laid before the respective Grand Juries for their assent at the next Summer Assizes. In the case of Newtownards the preliminary inquiry is still pending.

35. We have issued sanction for loans for public purposes in the following cases: Hollywood (county Down) for construction of Waterworks, Aughnacloy for erection of Town Hall, Killiney and Ballybrack Township for construction of waterworks, Ballybay for construction of waterworks, Ballymena for the improvement of graveyards, and in the latter case we have also approved a scale of fees for interments.

36. An application having been made for extension of the boundary of the town of Cookstown by the Town Commissioners it was found, on preliminary inquiry by the Inspector, that the ground alleged for such extension in the petition was not supported by the facts of the case, and a Provisional Order was therefore not issued.

We have been applied to for confirmation of certain By-laws, and for our consent to the alteration of fair days in certain cases, and no objections having come to our knowledge, have executed our powers in a few such cases.

37. The most important of the petitions for a Provisional Order

has come to us from the Town Council of the borough of Belfast seeking powers for the compulsory purchase of property within the borough, required for widening the streets, and for other useful works, including the erection of public baths and wash-houses, the formation of a People's garden, extended borrowing powers, and other alterations of the Local Acts; and we are about to issue a Provisional Order adopting the several measures proposed in the petitions with one or two modifications.

38. A memorial from residents in the Clondalkin Dispensary District of South Dublin Union for closing the Blue Bell graveyard and prohibiting future burials therein, has been for some time under consideration together with the objections to that proposal from parties wishing to continue to bury there. We trust we may be enabled to accomplish this in due course of time with as little violence as possible to feelings which ought to be respected, and that a new cemetery available for this part of the suburbs of Dublin will result from the proceedings, as well as the decent enclosure of the old burial ground.*

39. The function defined by the 49th and 68th sections of the Sanitary Act, 1866, which empowered the Lord Lieutenant on the default made by any Sewer Authority or Nuisance Authority in not performing certain prescribed duties, to appoint a person to perform the same at the expense of the district, has devolved on the Local Government Board, and together with the subsequent Acts authorizing the direct levy of rates, and the borrowing of loans for such purposes entails a serious responsibility on this department in regard to towns in Ireland, the Governing Bodies of which, as too frequently is the case, neglect the performance of their sanitary duties. We have received several complaints of such defaults as those above referred to from parties calling for the application of these summary powers at the expense of the localities in question. We have always, in such cases, entered into correspondence with the Governing Body, whose default has been made the subject of complaint, and a more active attention to the sanitary state of the towns has sometimes followed thereon, but in other cases the terms of the statute have been taken advantage of to postpone action as much as possible without incurring absolute default; and, in fine, we have not yet found ourselves in a position to exercise these powers in any case. We feel at the same time that it is desirable, if possible, to avoid their exercise for the present, when a Bill is about to be submitted by the Chief Secretary to Parliament, defining with exactness the responsibilities of urban and rural Sanitary Authorities after the example of the English Public Health Act of 1872.

In the meantime we may here call attention to the successful way in which water supply has been carried out by paid officers at Millstreet on the dissolution of the Board of Guardians of that Union, as referred to in a previous paragraph. Such procedure, however, is not, in the present state of the law, applicable to towns of which Boards of Guardians are not the Sanitary Authorities.

* See Correspondence, Appendix C II., p. 106.

DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

40. The transition effected by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Act has not been attended by any addition to the office staff of the department, or by any increase of the public charge; on the contrary there is a slight reduction in this branch of the estimate notwithstanding the appointment of an additional auditor, increasing the number from five to six, inasmuch as a portion of the salary of each auditor is now repayable by the towns and Lunatic Asylum Districts.

By the lamented death of the late Poor Law Auditor, Mr. James Martin of Ross, a vacancy took place in April, 1872, which was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Henry Meredith Cruick. On the 25th September, 1872, immediately after the receipt of the Royal Warrant under the Local Government Board Act, we applied to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for permission to appoint an additional auditor, and for their Lordships sanction of the arrangements made necessary by the 6th section of that Act, which sanction we received on the 11th of November following.

The correspondence relating thereto will be found in the appendix.*

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient faithful servants,

HARTINGTON.

A. POWER.

T. H. BURKE.

J. M'DONNELL, M.D.

R. M. BELLEW.

* Appendix C II., page 103.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ORDER, CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS, AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS.

I.—GENERAL ORDER REGULATING THE MODE OF VOTING AT MEETINGS OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

To the GUARDIANS of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed, and to all other Persons whom it may concern :

Whereas, by a General Order under Seal, bearing date the Nineteenth day of January, 1852, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland did issue Rules and Regulations for conducting the Meetings and Proceedings of Boards of Guardians of the several Unions throughout Ireland, wherein among other things they did order and direct as follows, that is to say :

Article 11.—Every question at any Meeting consisting of more than three Guardians shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Guardians present thereat and voting on the question ; and when there shall be an equal number of votes on any question such question shall be deemed to have been lost.

And whereas we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, deem it expedient to amend the said above recited Article :

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government Board for Ireland by "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," and by the Acts in force for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, we, the Local Government Board for Ireland hereby order and declare that from and after the date hereof the following shall be the Article to be observed at all future Meetings of the Guardians of each and every Union named in the Schedule hereunto annexed as part of their Proceedings, instead of the above recited Article 11 prescribed in the said General Order of the Nineteenth day of January, 1852, that is to say :

Article 11.—Every question at any Meeting of Guardians shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Guardians present thereat and voting on the question ; and when there shall be an equal number of votes on any question such question shall be deemed to have been lost : and all such votes shall be given openly, and not by Ballot or in any other secret manner.

SCHEDULE containing the NAMES of the UNIONS to which the present ORDER applies.

Abbeyleix,	Claremorris,	Granard,	Nenagh,
Antrim,	Clifden,	Inishowen,	Newcastle,
Ardee,	Cligheen,	Irvinestown,	Newport,
Armagh,	Clonber,	Kanturk,	New Ross,
Athlone,	Clonsilla,	Kells,	Newry,
Athy,	Clons,	Keamara,	Newtownards,
Balleborough,	Clonsmel,	Kilkeel,	N.Y. Limavady,
Ballina,	Coleraine,	Kilkeenny,	Oldcastle,
Balinasloe,	Cookstown,	Killadysert,	Omagh,
Ballinrobe,	Cootehill,	Killala,	Oughierard,
Ballycastle,	Cork,	Killarney,	Parsonstown,
Ballymahon,	Corrofin,	Kilmeathomas,	Portlanna,
Ballymena,	Croom,	Kilmallock,	Bothdown,
Ballymoney,	Delvin,	Kilrush,	Bathdown,
Ballyshannon,	Dingle,	Kinsale,	Rathkeale,
Ballyvaughan,	Donaghmore,	Larne,	Reacommon,
Balrothery,	Donnal,	Letterkenney,	Roscrea,
Ballinglass,	Downpatrick,	Limerick,	Scariff,
Banbridge,	Drughda,	Lisburn,	Shillelagh,
Bandon,	Drumore, West,	Lismore,	Shillbreen,
Bantry,	Deblin, North,	Lisnakea,	Skull,
Bawnboy,	Deblin, South,	Listowel,	Sligo,
Belfast,	Dundalk,	Londonderry,	Strabane,
Belmullet,	Dunfanaghy,	Longford,	Stranellar,
Berrisokane,	Dunganon,	Loughrea,	Stroketown,
Boyle,	Dungarvan,	Lurgan,	Swinesford,
Caherciveen,	Dunmanway,	Macroom,	Thomastown,
Callan,	Deanshaughan,	Magherafelt,	Thurles,
Carlow,	Edenderry,	Mallow,	Tipperary,
Carrickmacross,	Ennis,	Manorhamilton,	Toberary,
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Enniscorthy,	Middleton,	Trillick,
Carrick-on-Suir,	Enniskillen,	Milford,	Trim,
Casbel,	Ennistymon,	Millstreet,	Tuan,
Castlebar,	Fermoy,	Mitchelstown,	Tulla,
Castleblayney,	Galway,	Mohill,	Tullamore,
Castlemoer,	Glennamaddy,	Monaghan,	Ullingford,
Castlederg,	Gleesias,	Mount Bellew,	Waterford,
Castlerock,	Glin,	Mountmellick,	Westport,
Castletown,	Gorey,	Mullingar,	Wexford,
Cavan,	Gort,	Nass,	Yonghal,
Culbridge,	Gortin,	Navan,	

Sealed with our Seal, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

(Signed), A. POWER.
J. M'DONNELL.
R. M. BELLEW.

SPENCER.

I, JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Excellency,

T. H. BURKE.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1.—JURIES ACT AMENDMENT (IRELAND).

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
8th July, 1872.

SIR,

Adverting to their circular letter of the 12th October last, transmitting extracts from "The Juries (Ireland) Act, 1871," the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to acquaint you that an Act to amend that Act in certain particulars has been passed, and received the Royal Assent on the 27th ultimo.

The only portions of the Amendment Act, however, which appear to affect the duties of Clerks of Unions, as set forth in the original Act, are sections 2 and 4.

Section 2 provides that the parts of the original Act which relate to the preparation of the General Lists of Jurors, and certain other matters, shall come into operation on the 30th June, 1872, and it follows, therefore, that the first of August next is the date on or before which the first General List of Jurors is to be prepared and delivered.

Section 4 provides that when a person is, pursuant to section 5 of the original Act, deemed to be resident within a county of a city or town or borough, in respect of his counting-house, office, shop, or place of business, such counting-house, office, shop, or place of business shall, in the proper column of the General List of Jurors containing such person's name, be stated as the place of abode of such person.

The Commissioners understand that this last-mentioned provision applies only to the counties of the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny; to the counties of the towns of Galway, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus; and to the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry.

Copies of sections 2 and 4 of the Amendment Act (35 & 36 Vic., c. 25), and also a copy of section 5 of the original Act (34 & 35 Vic., c. 65), which is referred to in section 4 of the Amendment Act, are annexed.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 2.—QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE JURORS ACT, 1871.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
24th January, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have received from the Chief Secretary's Department a copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by a Clerk of a Union in the month of October last requesting advice, with reference to the precept (Form A) transmitted by the Clerks of the Peace for counties in Ireland to the Clerks of Poor Law Unions under the Jurors Act (Ireland), 1871, whether the Clerks of Unions have only to do with occupiers, or whether the prescribed qualification may be made up of rating either as occupier or lessor, or both jointly.

The Law Officers have given their opinion on this question to the effect that in ascertaining the qualification of a Juror (save in the city of Dublin, to which the 35 & 36 Vic., ch. 25, sec. 6, applies) property to which such Juror is rated, either as occupier or otherwise, may and ought to be taken into account.

The Law Officers have at the same time stated that they think it inadvisable that particular Clerks of Unions should apply to the Chief Secretary directly for opinions on constructions of Acts of Parliament, more especially when, as in the present case, the application is made at a period after the time fixed for the discharge of the duties of such clerk for the current year.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk of each Union.

NO. 3.—VOTING BY BALLOT AT BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

25th March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland having had occasion to address the Guardians of some Unions remonstrating against the practice of deciding questions before the Board by votes given by ballot, and having found that the practice still continues in some of those Unions, have issued, with the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, an order to amend Article 11 of the General Regulations for conducting the proceedings at meetings of Boards of Guardians, and have prohibited thereby the practice of secret voting at meetings of the Guardians either by ballot or in any other manner.

It has been thought expedient to make the Order a General Order, and a copy thereof is accordingly enclosed herewith.*

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

The Clerk of the Union.

NO. 4.—ADMISSION OF STRANGERS to WORKHOUSE.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

15th July, 1872.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith a copy of a memorandum submitted to the Government by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, in which he suggests that the Constabulary in the neighbourhood of the Workhouse should be informed when any person whose appearance, &c., is such as to excite suspicion obtains admission to the Workhouse.

The Commissioners understand that a copy of the *Hue-and-Cry* is regularly forwarded to the Master of the Workhouse by the Police, in order to afford the means of comparing the appearance of strange applicants for admission with the personal descriptions contained therein; and it seems very desirable that in all cases in which there are reasonable grounds for suspicion, whether arising from such comparison or from any other circumstance, the Police should be made aware of the fact without delay, and that any information as to the residence of such persons, or other particulars which may have been obtained from them on their admission, should also be communicated to the Police.

The Commissioners request, therefore, that the Guardians will be so good as to communicate this circular and the Inspector-General's memo-

* See Order, page 37.

random to the Master of the Workhouse, with instructions to act in accordance therewith. The porter of the Workhouse should also be made aware of these instructions.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

MEMORANDUM of INSPECTOR-GENERAL of CONSTABULARY.—(ENCLOSED in foregoing CIRCULAR.)

SUBMITTED :

I beg to bring under the notice of Government the following circumstances, with a view, if it is considered desirable, to the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners being called thereto, in order that the Constabulary in the neighbourhood of Union Workhouses may be apprized whenever any suspicious looking persons gain admission to those institutions.

Instances have come to my knowledge of burglars having sheltered themselves in Workhouses after committing their depredations, and by this means have endeavoured to evade the vigilance of the Police. Moreover, I have reason to believe that it is not an uncommon practice for women who are approaching their confinement to go to a Workhouse at a distance from where they reside, and when discharged, either to desert or make away with their children. They are thus better able to conceal their crime, being unknown in the locality.

I am not aware whether a record is made of the names, places of residence, &c., of persons entering Workhouses, but it would in a measure afford the means of frustrating the designs of such persons as those above alluded to, if the information in question was communicated to the local Constabulary, regarding any persons whose appearance, &c., on entering Workhouses excited suspicion.

J. STEWART-WOOD, Inspector-General.

19th June, 1872.

No. 5.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES to UNION OFFICERS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
6th September, 1872.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians, that an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament (35 & 36 Vic. cap. 89) to amend the Union Officers Superannuation Act of 1865, which contains the following provisions:—

- I. The Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (being also Clerk of the Union) and the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, are to be deemed Officers within the operation of the Union Officers Superannuation Act (28 Vic. cap. 26).
- II. In computing the salary of any Union Officer under the Superannuation Acts, the amount of the emoluments of his office on the average of the three years concluded in the last preceding quarter may be taken into consideration by the Guardians.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

D

No. 6.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES TO UNION OFFICERS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
19th October, 1872.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform you that questions have arisen as to the manner in which superannuation allowances to Union Officers are affected by the recent Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 89, passed on the 10th August last, for amending the previous Act providing such allowances.

The Union Officers Superannuation Act, 28 Vic., cap. 26, passed on 26th May, 1865, made the superannuation allowances chargeable to the same account as that to which the salary of the officer superannuated had been charged.

The Medical Officers Superannuation Act, 32 & 33 Vic., cap. 50, passed on 2nd August, 1869, enabled the Guardians of Unions to grant superannuation allowances to Medical Officers under the provisions of the previous Act, 28 Vic., cap. 26, notwithstanding that they may not have devoted their entire time to the services of the Union. The superannuation allowances so granted were, as in the case of other Officers, charged to the same account as that to which the salaries had been charged.

The recent Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 89, enacts that the Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages appointed in any Union in Ireland, being also the clerk of such Union, and the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, shall be deemed Officers within the operation of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 26; and that in computing the salary of any Officer of a Union under the recited Act, and this Act, the amount of the emoluments of his office on the average of the three years concluded in the last preceding quarter may be taken into calculation by the Guardians, and the allowance awarded in respect thereof shall be charged upon the Rates of the Union at large.

It will thus be seen that superannuation allowances granted prior to the passing of the Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 89, are chargeable in the same way as the salary of the Officer superannuated, and that allowances granted subsequently are chargeable upon the Union at large.

In order to show clearly in future the full extent of superannuation expenses, and for convenience in regard to the accounts of the Union, the Board desire to state, that a new account should be opened in the ledger, entitled "Officers' Superannuation Account," which should be debited with all superannuation allowances (not distinguishing the Acts under which they arise); and the account should be credited by apportionment of the expenses direct to Electoral Divisions according to their chargeability.

In the half-yearly abstracts of the accounts the superannuation expenses must be entered in a special column, headed "Expenditure under the Superannuation Acts," outside the Poor Law expenditure, in the same manner as the Registration and sanitary expenses are entered.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 7.—PREPARATIONS to meet PRESSURE of DISTRESS during the WINTER.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24th September, 1872.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the state of the potato crop in Ireland, to the increase in the cost of the necessities of life, and especially in the price of fuel, as making it most probable that an unusual degree of pressure may shortly take place upon the funds provided for the relief of the destitute poor.

Under these circumstances the Guardians of every Union will no doubt acknowledge the necessity of being prepared in due time for the possibility of an increased number of applications for relief; and that in the making of future rates it will be thought prudent in every sense, and especially for the interest of the ratepayers, that a liberal margin should be allowed for the possible contingencies of the season, so as to avoid, if practicable, the necessity for making supplemental rates, and for taking contracts at disadvantage on account of want of funds and postponed payment for supplies.

The sanitary precautions usually adopted at this season of the year, such as placing the drains and sewers in order and thoroughly cleansing and limewashing every part of the Workhouse, will no doubt be scrupulously attended to by the Guardians, and every necessary step taken for securing ventilation as far as practicable, under the advice and supervision of the Medical Officer.

A further sanitary precaution of much importance is the provision, beforehand, of ample stocks of bedding and clothing, to meet any degree of pressure on the Workhouse which is likely to occur. If the Guardians permit themselves to be surprised by a large accession of numbers without having adequate supplies of clothing at their disposal, the newly admitted inmates may have to wear, for a time, the clothing in which they were admitted, to the detriment of their own health, and at the risk of introducing contagious disease into the Workhouse.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the paramount importance of making contracts for the supply of articles of food of good quality and seeing to the faithful execution thereof by the contractors. The chief components in the Workhouse dietaries are cereal food, and other vegetable produce, and milk; and it is manifest that any defect in the quality of those articles must materially detract from the sufficiency of the dietary in respect of nutriment. Of equal, if not greater importance, is the quality of the meat, spirits, wine, and other medical comforts provided for the use of the sick in hospital.

It is likely that the Guardians will place their main reliance on the vacant room in the Workhouse, as the most efficient means of meeting a possible increased pressure of distress; and in reference to able-bodied adult inmates of either sex and their dependents, this view is in perfect accordance with the letter and spirit of the Irish Poor Relief Acts. The Guardians will bear in mind, at the same time, that certain classes of destitute poor, designated in the first section of the 10th Vic., cap. 31, are relievable either in or out of the Workhouse, and that the power of giving out-relief may be occasionally exercised with advantage in cases which fall strictly within the provisions above referred to.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk to each Union.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF DISTRESS IN THE ISLANDS OF INNISBOFFIN AND INNISSHARK.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of Wednesday, 29th JANUARY, 1873.

READ,—Letter from Mr. McCormick of Boffin relative to the state of the islands of Inishboffin and Shark.

Ordered that the Relieving Officer proceed to Inishboffin and Shark, and report to the Board on this day week.

On consideration of the present state of the Union it was unanimously

RESOLVED,—That deep distress arising from want of fuel and food prevails at present throughout the district of Connemara; that as residents, we can state without the slightest fear of contradiction, that we have no hesitation in stating that there is not one-tenth of the quantity of potatoes to be found that was last year, and that even this small portion from its not having come to maturity is believed to be unfit for seed—that the corn from long continued rains is utterly useless for seed or food, and that from the like reason there is an utter dearth of fuel.

That we, therefore, deem it our duty to earnestly call the attention of the Government to this serious state of things with the view of devising some adequate means for the relief of the people, by opening some source of employment as all local efforts would be ineffectual.

No. 2.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
4th February, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clifden Union on the 29th ulto., containing a resolution in which the Guardians draw attention to the destitution arising from want of fuel and food that prevails throughout the district of Connemara, with a view of devising some adequate means for the relief of the people, by opening some source of employment.

The Guardians state that all local efforts would be ineffectual to relieve the distress represented to exist; and in reference thereto the Board request that they may be informed whether any local effort has yet been made to this end, and if any, of what nature, and to what extent.

There appears to be ample accommodation in the Workhouse, and according to the entry on the Guardians' minutes there are no patients in the Fever Hospital.

The powers of the Local Government Board under sec. 2 of 10 Vic. c. 31, could not be exercised under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,

B. BASKS.

To the Clerk, Clifden Union,
county Galway.

No. 3.—MEMORIAL of the CATHOLIC CLERGY of CONNEMARRA to
HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND; REFERRED
by HIS EXCELLENCY to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for
REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We the Catholic clergy of Connemara most respectfully invite the attention of the Irish Executive to the great distress unfortunately prevalent throughout the entire of this remote district. There is no necessity for going into prolix details. Food and fuel are unprecedentedly scarce. There are at present large numbers of the people utterly destitute of both these necessaries of life; and as the season advances, the distress will become more intense and wide-spread. We may also observe that credit is at a stand-still. There are scarcely any potatoes or corn for seed. The corn of last year's growth was nearly all as light as chaff. Last year's potato produce was far from being half matured, so that if the few that have escaped the hunger of the owners and the rot be used as seed, the yield will be unquestionably a worse quality, and the result a protracted famine.

That hunger has been already endured is patent from the following fact:—Five weeks since, twelve large boats were despatched from Clifden to Galway for bread-stuffs. Owing to the terrible weather they could not put to sea for twenty-one days of suspense throughout the district. During that period of utter dearth of oatmeal, Indian meal, and flour, the few potatoes set aside for seed were much diminished, despite the death struggle of the people to save them for next year's crop.

We pray Your Excellency to excuse the following brief digression that is suggested by the fact of the boats being weather bound, and that to the imminent peril of the lives of many. The facilities of land transit between Galway and Connemara are tedious and difficult, so that this interesting district is in a state of semi-barbarism in that respect. Neither Governments nor landlords have made one foot of either railway or tramway on the forty Irish miles that separate Galway as well as Westport from Clifden.

We take leave to suggest to your Excellency that any organization based on begging for the relief of an honest people must end in failure, because impracticable in a poor district like this. Employment alone is the medium of relief for an able-bodied people who are willing to earn their bread and quite unwilling to subsist on mendicancy.

An honest high-spirited people ask leave to live by labour, and they and we hope that there will be no overstrain put on the co-relative duty of Government to come thus to the succour of an industrious and loyal people.

As your Excellency has many channels of accurate information relative to the existence of distress in our district, we can have no misgiving that our respectful statement can or will be suspected of exaggeration, or of the slightest tint of colouring. We, therefore, do hope that employment will be given without delay, leaving to Government the selection of public works, and any other measures for the relief of a de-

serving people. We do, however, say emphatically that if these measures be neglected or deferred, the consequences shall be sad.

We have, &c.

PATRICK MACMAYUS, P.P. of Clifden,
and DEAN of Tuam, Chairman.

JOHN P. CANNING, G.C., Secretary.

WILLIAM SCULLY, P.P. of Moyrus.

HUBERT FENERAN, R.C.A. of Ballinakill.

JOSEPH A. MOLONEY, R.C.A., Roundstone.

MATHIAS LAVELLE, R.C.C., Moyrus.

JAMES LEE, R.C.C., Roundstone.

MICHAEL CURRAN, R.C.C., Clifden.

THOMAS BRENNAN, R.C.C., Clifden.

No. 4.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND
to Dr. BRODIE, Inspector.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
4th February, 1873.

The Local Government Board for Ireland have directed to be transmitted to you the accompanying Memorial from the Roman Catholic clergy of Connemara to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, drawing attention to the alleged destitution, arising from want of fuel and food, which prevails in that locality; and I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish the Board with a Report on the subject for His Excellency's information.

By order, &c.,

B. BANKS.

To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

No. 5.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND
to the UNDER SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
4th February, 1873.

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial referred to them on the 3rd instant, which was addressed to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by the Roman Catholic clergy of Connemara, in which attention is drawn to the alleged destitution, arising from want of food and fuel, in that locality; and the Board desire to inform you that they have directed their Inspector, Dr. Brodie, to furnish them with a Report on the subject.

The Board think it right, at the same time, to state, for His Excellency's information, that there is accommodation for 790 inmates in the Workhouse of the Clifden Union, in which Connemara is situate, while there are only 137 inmates at present therein, and in the Fever Hospital, which is now empty, there is accommodation for 32 patients.

There appear to be about 37 cases of out-door relief in the Union, which includes 76 persons.

By order, &c.,

B. BANKS.

To T. H. Burke, esq., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 6.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of WEDNESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1873.

READ,—Letter from Relieving Officer, John J. Connolly, relative to the Island of Boffin, &c., &c., which is forwarded herewith.

Clifden,

GENTLEMEN,

5th February, 1873.

In accordance with the directions of the Board Meeting, 29th ultimo, I beg to report that I visited the Island of Innisboffin, landing there on the 30th instant, leaving same on 2nd February (could not leave sooner in consequence of the weather being so rough). The sanitary state of that island is satisfactory, considering the inclemency of the weather. In visiting and inquiring into the state of the island, I find that many families thereon will this season suffer much for the want of food, in consequence of the failure in the potato crop last harvest, unless they get some fish, which is not habitual at this season. I am of the opinion that not one person will have two bushels of seed potatoes to sow this spring on the island. Every person thereon (who are able to buy or get on credit) are using Indian meal. I know many who had to eat the potatoes which they intended to set in the ground, also the oats.

I may add, that many persons resident on the island will not get credit, as the meal merchants see no chance of receiving back cash for what they would give out. I gave provisional relief to some whom I found to be much in want, hoping such will meet your approval.

In consequence of such poverty existing, I hope the Board will appoint a Relieving Officer for the Islands of Boffin and Shark, as it would be impossible for one who resides in Clifden to be able to attend to the wants of the poor on those islands.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. J. CONNOLLY, Relieving Officer.

No. 7.—LETTER from the Rev. HUBERT FENNERAN to the CHIEF SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT, referred to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for REPORT.

Tully, Letterfrack, co. Galway,
February 5, 1873.

The Rev. Hubert Fenneran, Roman Catholic administrator of the parishes of Ballinakill and Innisboffin, presents his compliments to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and considers it his painful duty to lay before him the distress and the prospects of great destitution that at present exist amongst the inhabitants of the Islands of Innisboffin and Innisshark.

These islands, situated about seven miles from the mainland, number about 240 families, who derive their subsistence from the cultivation of the land and from fishing. The potato crop—their principal food—totally failed last year, so much so, that they are living on Indian meal since last December, and many of them since last October. The stormy, wet seasons we have passed through, and which still continue, so unusually severe in all parts of Ireland, have been fatally disastrous to the fishing on this coast, thus depriving these poor people of their second means of livelihood. The most of those who have some live stock have no fodder for them, neither have they the means of purchasing it on the mainland. Already are they to be seen dead from time to time on the mountains. There are a large number who have no cattle of any description.

There is no employment whatsoever on the island. The good roads

that were once on the island are going into utter decay, not a shilling having been spent on them for years, although the people are paying taxes annually for their repairs. The traders, seeing the poor people so circumstanced, seeing no prospect of being paid their money if they give credit, have now refused to do so. If something be not done to remedy this sad state of things, I fear the consequences will be alarming. It is to be hoped you will take such steps as will seem good and proper to you to alleviate this distress. I have given a plain statement of the way these poor islanders are situated, and any person visiting the islands will see at once that it is not an exaggerated one.

No. 8.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to Dr. BRODIE.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
13th February, 1873.

The Local Government Board for Ireland have directed to be forwarded to you the accompanying communication from the Rev. Hubert Feneran, P.P., which has been referred to them from the Chief Secretary's office, on the subject of alleged distress and destitution among the inhabitants of the Islands of Inishboffin and Innishark; and I am to request that you will be good enough to make inquiry into the matter, and report to the Board thereon.

By order of the Board,

D. BANKS.

To Dr. Brodie, Inspector.

No. 9.—REPORT from Dr. BRODIE to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, 14th February, 1873.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 4th inst. transmitting a memorial from the Roman Catholic clergy of Connemara to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant drawing attention to the alleged destitution arising from want of food and fuel which prevails in that locality, and requesting that I would report on the subject.

I beg to report that within the present week, and as early as other duties permitted, I have visited several districts of the Clifden Union, and made particular inquiry into the condition of the inhabitants as regards immediate and probable destitution.

That there has been an adverse season, and one of recurring distress, on the west coast is quite true, and any remarks to be made upon it is only a twice-told tale. In the early part of 1862 it became my duty to report upon the subject, and again at a later period of the year 1867; things are not so bad now as in 1862, but the main features of my report of 1867, may be reproduced with perfect appropriateness to present circumstances. I beg to append extracts from the report of 1867 for the information of His Excellency. Of the scarcity of turf in some portions of the union there can be no question, but with a short continuance of the present favourable change in the weather a large quantity of the turf lying on the bogs can be used; this is a matter that is *admitted* by the memorialists to require no special means of relief.

Owing to the detention of boats in Galway in consequence of severe

weather, there was a scarcity of food in the district for some time before the date of the memorial to His Excellency, and in the absence of supplies of meal and flour the stock of potatoes that might have been preserved for seed was of necessity drawn upon; there is now no scarcity of bread stuffs for those who have means to buy. Indian meal is selling at the rate of 8s. 6d. per cwt. for ready money, and 10s. per cwt. to those who buy on credit.

The potato crop of last year was bad in the district, and many of the small landholders are at present without potatoes for food or seed. They were sold in the Clifden market on Saturday last at the rate of 6d. and 7d. per stone.

The oat crop of last year was bad in yield and quality.

As a matter of course the persons of this class now obliged to go into the market to provide food for their families, and continue to do so until next harvest will have, perhaps, too severe a strain upon their resources, and may in some cases be insufficient to carry them through that period without aid from some quarter.

It is, I have reason to believe, a fact that traders are not disposed this year to extend the usual amount of credit to those who may require it; this will be injuriously felt both in providing sustenance and in tilling the land.

The making of kelp is a great source of credit, and of obtaining prospective advances to the people along the west coast. Last year Mr. Hazell, agent to a Glasgow Company, advanced £8,000 to persons in the Clifden Union on the faith of their repaying with kelp. I understand that the kelp supplied on these advances was of the value of £22,000.

It is feared that on account of a fall in the price of iodine the advances on the security of kelp will be much restricted in the coming season, and if so, the limitations of credit, joined with that of dealers in bread stuffs will add to the other causes of distress.

The class entirely dependent on daily labour is very limited, and henceforth there will be full demand for the services of the labourer.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P. for the county, has given instructions to give employment to every person seeking it, and consequently there is no distress amongst the labouring class in the neighbourhood of Kylesmore and Letterfrack. For the past five weeks he has afforded daily employment to about 250 boys, receiving from 4s. to 6s. 6d., and men from 8s. to 13s. per week; the amount thus expended exceeded £500.

I attended the meeting of the Clifden Board of Guardians, on Wednesday the 12th inst., the Very Rev. Mr. McManus and others of the memorialists were present. It was admitted that no local effort had been made, or attempted, to aid those who need assistance. The applicants for relief were rather large, but presented no signs of extreme destitution; some were able-bodied men and women who evidently had no intention of becoming inmates of the workhouse; they applied for means to provide spades or baskets, induced to do so by the fact that the Guardians at their previous meeting made up a subscription for some few persons for those purposes. I directed the attention of the relieving officers specially to their powers in "cases of sudden and urgent necessity," and recommended to the Guardians a liberal exercise of their own discretion according to the laws in force, and I feel bound to state that they evinced the best disposition to deal liberally with every application for relief. The number of workhouse inmates was 143, as compared with 125 at the same date in 1872, and on outdoor relief 156, as against sixty-seven last year.

The outdoor relief list gives substantial proof of a liberal application

of the law. The sanitary state of the district does not indicate the pressure of severe want.

The matter of chief consideration is plainly the present condition of the occupiers of small holdings of land, and their prospects until next harvest. This I think is clearly enough indicated in the foregoing remarks. Of the policy of giving governmental aid to that class in seasons of distress, or of affording it, as suggested by memorialists, by means of public works, it is not my province to speak. A better means of transit, by railway or tramway, would certainly prevent the temporary dearth of food caused by weather-bound and provision-laden boats which were lately detained for fully three weeks in the docks at Galway.

With reference to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Fenneran to the Chief Secretary, dated 5th inst., *received by me on yesterday*, regarding the state of the people in the Islands of Innisboffin and Innishark, I beg to say that the inhabitants of those islands are suffering from the adverse causes specified. The potato crop was a partial failure, and fishing—their principal resource—on account of the unfavourable character of the weather was also a failure.

From want of fodder and the inclemency of the weather the cattle must have suffered, and probably a few have died, but this can have occurred only to a very limited extent, and I cannot regard it of itself as a ground for an application for special relief. The poor people of these islands will, I have no doubt be straitened in means until favourable weather for fishing sets in, say six weeks hence.

I have no reason to doubt of the limitation of credit by provision dealers there as well as on the mainland, and consequent hardship upon those who have no resources to fall back upon, until a favourable time for fishing shall have arrived.

The Rev. Mr. Fenneran who was present at the Board's meeting on Wednesday last, stated to me that if the inhabitants of the islands were enabled to subsist until, say the 1st of April, the commencement of the fishing season, they would require no further aid.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. BRODIE.

EXTRACTS from Dr. BRODIE'S REPORT dated 4th May, 1867,
enclosed in foregoing Report.

"From the causes mentioned provisions are necessarily scarce. Indeed for a short time whilst bad weather prevailed, boats going round from Galway to Clifden, the scarcity was severely felt, the heavy expense of land carriage over a distance of 40 Irish miles preventing traders from procuring supplies in that way. Almost every second person I met on the road between Clifden and Roundstone was travelling to the former place to purchase Indian meal.

"The dealers in provisions refuse this season to give credit as they have done in former years, which indicates at once the extensive demand for food, and the exhausted means of the people to provide and pay for them.

"There is no employer of labour in the district except Mr. Henry, an English gentleman, who is about to settle in the Electoral Division of Cosh Killery. He and the contractor, who is building a mansion for him at Kylemore Pass, give daily employment to about 100 persons, at wages ranging from 7s. to 10s. per week.

"The Law Life Co. exercises landlord rights over extensive estates in Connemara, and it is to be hoped that the steps to alleviate distress will be promptly taken, and that they will assume a practically liberal form, adapted to the necessities of the people. A good example set by this influential corpo-

ration, recognising the obligation of relieving the wants and improving the condition of their tenants would probably have a beneficial effect, by inducing other proprietors to do likewise.*

The majority of landholders below the rank of middle class farmers will require assistance of some shape until harvest. It is, perhaps, beyond my province to offer any opinion upon the forms in which aid, if any, should be extended. Public works are advocated as a mode of relief. I am quite certain there is ample scope for carrying out works of utility, but it would take time to determine the works to be effected, and to arrange the necessary machinery for setting them going, and I question very much the policy of instituting them for the ostensible purpose of relieving distress. I should much prefer some plan of employing people on the improvement of their own holdings; they would take an interest in the labour, it would generate no habits of laziness and dependence, and it would be the means of improving their condition, of adding to their own and the resources of the country.

No. 10.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND to the UNDER SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
February 17, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to their letter of the 4th inst., in regard to the memorial from the Roman Catholic clergy of Connemara to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, drawing attention to the alleged destitution arising from want of fuel and food which prevails in that locality, the Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to state that they have now received from their Inspector, Dr. Brodie, his report on this subject, as well as on the alleged distress in the islands of Innisboffin and Innishark, as described in the communication from the Rev. Hubert Fenneman, which was referred to the Board on the 11th inst.

The Local Government Board for Ireland beg to enclose a copy of the report for His Excellency's information.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To T. H. Burke, esq., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 11.—EXTRACT from the GUARDIANS' MINUTES dated 12th February, 1873.

No. 4,167/73.—Clifden Union.

RESOLVED:—That Dr. Brodie, Local Government Inspector, having drawn the Board's attention to the Local Government Board's letter, No. 2,793, "relative to the destitution arising from want of fuel, &c."—the Board beg to state that no local efforts have been made by the gentry in this country for the alleviation of the distress now existing here, as stated in the resolution of the 29th January, 1873.

* The property has since passed into the hands of a London gentleman named Mr. Richard Berridge.

No. 12.—LETTER from the UNDER SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND.

Dublin Castle,
6th March, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you, for the information of the Local Government Board, the enclosed copy of a Constabulary report, relative to the destitution existing in the islands of Inishboffin and Inishshark, together with copy of a letter, addressed by direction of His Excellency, to the Secretary of the Grand Jury of the county Galway on the subject.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. H. BURKE.

B. Banks, esq.,
Local Government Board.

ENCLOSURES in No. 12.

(a). CONSTABULARY REPORT.

County of Galway, W.R.

Alleged Destitution in Boffin and Shark Islands.

Clifden, March 3, 1873.

I beg to state I received the annexed file on 26th ultimo, and at once proceeded to Boffin on 1st instant. I went to Shark, and returned to Boffin on 2nd instant. I came back from Boffin through a very heavy sea. I did not reach Clifden until after 6 P.M., two hours late for post.

Henry Wm. Wilberforce, brother to the Bishop of Winchester, is the nominal owner of Boffin and Shark islands.

Mr. Allies, Portman-street, Portman-square, London, lent £10,000 to Mr. Wilberforce, on mortgage of Boffin and Shark. In year '67 Sir Wm. Palmer took those islands at £550 a year, and then Mr. Monsell, Postmaster-General, lent Mr. Wilberforce £3,000 more on Boffin and Shark. Messrs. Ward, London, act for Mr. Monsell.

The £10,000 Mr. Allies lent is in trust of Rev. Edward Coleridge and Rev. Thomas Harding Newman, the latter is brother to Mr. Allies' wife. Messrs. Lake, 10, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, act for Rev. Messrs. Coleridge and Newman, and have a power of attorney from all those having a lien on Boffin and Shark, to grant leases, &c. Mr. James C. Macdonnell of Westport, sub-sheriff of Mayo, is agent for collecting rents, &c.

The property is about to be sold. I annex a notice of survey; similar ones were served on the inhabitants of Boffin and Shark.

In Boffin island one man, Mr. McCormack, postmaster and shopkeeper, has about two tons of hay, another man about half a ton, and three or four others have little bundles of litter which they call hay—say 4 cwt. each. The fodder therefore is at a very low ebb, and, in consequence, very many sheep have died of starvation. I learnt that one man lost 15. The islanders in winter slice up potatoes and carry them out to the sheep on the hills, but as the potato crop of last year was so bad most of the potatoes were used by September, and nearly all were gone by December, therefore there was nothing to give the sheep during the hard weather of January and February, and numbers died. Those left which I saw were pitiable looking objects. In one house in Shark I saw a sheep which had died the day before of starvation. I should scarcely have known it was a sheep, for it was *literally* skin, bone, and abdomen. I could not learn that a single head of cattle died of starvation, but a few died from other causes. Those of the islanders who have a beast are obliged to feed it on Indian meal, for if they lost the beast they would be ruined. This is a heavy expense to poor people, but a man rich enough to have a beast can manage to tide over this time of distress.

I visited a great many houses in Boffin and Shark, and I certainly found

great distress and dire poverty. In one house I found them eating their dinner, which consisted of boiled seaweed with "limpets" in it. Limpets are shell fish which stick to rocks.

In some houses on Shark I found there was only a quart of meal, and that too borrowed from the last neighbour who had got a bag; only three men in Shark have any potatoes for seed. No potatoes were eaten since before Christmas. There is no seed oats there except with one man. Boffin is better off with regard to seed, but there is not anything like enough, and many of the people, very many of them, have nothing to put in the ground. When they finished the little potatoes they commenced to eat the oats, which they ground in their querns or handmills.

The credit of many of the islanders has gone down, for shopkeepers are obliged to refuse more credit to those who already owe them money, as they themselves are often hard pressed to pay the miller. Generally they get meal thus:—a man pays for one bag and gets two, promising to pay for the second when he can, and a bailman giving verbal security. There is very little money in the islands this year. Mr. M'Cormack, the shopkeeper of Boffin, has given close on £300 worth of meal and £100 worth of other provisions on credit since Christmas, but has had to refuse over sixty families bags of meal, as they were already in his debt.

In former years the kelp purchasers advanced about £300 in spring to islanders. This year they have not advanced anything, and the want of the advance is severely felt. If destitution means having *absolutely nothing*, I cannot say I saw that, but I saw a state of affairs closely bordering on it. I met with one woman in Shark who owned nothing but one hen. Most of them, however poor, have from four to seven hens, and many of them have little pigs worth from 7s. to 10s. They share their own meal with the little pigs, but sometimes they have only one meal a day. Fuel at the best of times is had and scarce; they have only "scraw" turf, that is the boggy sod. This year fuel is painfully scarce.

Dysentery has made its appearance on the islands, and I fear it is owing to want of proper nourishment.

There is no employment in Boffin.

Spillet fishing for cod and ling has commenced, but it is on the "hauling" the islanders depend, which will not commence until about June; many of the men have no spillet, and would be rendered happy by the possession of one. It costs about 12s.

The roads are not going to decay, they are gone. I could not describe them. As far as I can ascertain the county cess paid to Mayo by the islands is about £50 or £60 a year, but the county Mayo expended but £50 on Boffin during the last thirteen years. I cannot learn they ever spent anything on Shark.

I would respectfully suggest that the County Surveyor *at once* goes to Boffin and arranges about putting the roads in order. He should leave a check clerk to have the work done, giving fair wages for fair work, and not letting a contractor have anything to do with it. Roads are wanted in Shark too, but what is most wanted there is a landing place. Now the Shark men must at great risk land on a rock, haul their boat over it, and carry her up the face of a sharp slant. I could scarcely believe that men could carry boats up such a place. The rock could be smoothed, the slope made gradual, and a crane erected over it to haul up the boats or whatever they want. So bad is the slope up which the boats are dragged, that a boy of eighteen or nineteen years broke his leg going up it two weeks since. He was carrying a load, and his foot turned or slipped.

It would be well to supply the islanders with seed oats and potatoes, and spillet to any who require them. Such articles to be paid for when better times arrive.

This and more liberal out-door relief is all I can suggest.

(Signed)

A. E. HONNE, 2 S. I.

The Inspector-General, R. I. C.

Submitted,

(Signed)

J. STEWART WOOD, I. G.
4th March, 1873.

NOTICE OF SURVEY.

(Referred to in the Constabulary Report.)

In the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

In the matter of the Estate of
 Henry William Wilberforce, } Pursuant to the order made in this mat-
 Owner: } 1872, the Superintendent of the Ordnance
 Rev. Edward Coleridge and Rev. } Survey Department will on Tuesday, the
 Thomas Harding Newman, } 11th day of March, 1873, attend on the
 Petitioners. } lands and premises hereinafter mentioned,
 that is to say, the island of Boffin, otherwise Innishboffin, and parts of said
 island known as West Quarter, Fawamore, Middle Quarter, Knock, and Cloon-
 amore; the Island of Shark, known as Innishark, Innishkinneymore, and Innish-
 konnyhey, Innishgort, Innishlyon, Davillana, and Ox Island, the Stags of
 Boffin, Glassillanabau, Mylanboy, Carrickhelia, otherwise Carrickhowlin, Glas-
 sillanadoon, Doonagrana, Glassillanabelasty, Blackrock, Glassillanes, and Port
 Island, Glassillan and Doonahineena, Blackrock, Lekyrocks, Colleen Boughil
 alias Boughill, Glassillan, Blackrock, and twenty-seven islands without name
 adjacent to and forming part of the estate of the said Henry William Wilber-
 force, all being formerly situate in the Barony of Murrisk and county of Mayo,
 and now situate in the Parish of Boffin, Barony of Ballynahinch, and county of
 Galway, ordered to be sold in this matter, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the fore-
 noon, for the purpose of proceeding to survey the same, of which all persons
 concerned are hereby required to take notice, and notice is hereby given to the
 owners of adjoining premises, and to the tenants and occupiers thereof, as well
 as of the premises to be surveyed, in order that they may attend and point out
 the correct boundaries of said premises to the said Superintendent of the
 Ordnance Survey Department, to the end that such boundaries may be duly
 inquired into and correctly defined by him in such survey, and the map to be
 made by him.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1873.

EDGAR WILLIAM L'ESTRANGE,

Solicitor having carriage of proceedings,
302, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

To all whom it may concern.

(b.) LETTER to the COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Dublin Castle,
5th March, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that His Excellency has received a representation of extreme distress existing amongst the inhabitants of Innishboffin and Innishshark, which, with the smaller islands of the group, have been recently transferred by order of His Excellency in Council, from the county of Mayo to the county of Galway. Among other facts, it is stated that the good roads that were once on the islands are going into utter decay, not a shilling having been spent on them for years, although the people are paying taxes annually for their repair.

His Excellency having caused inquiry to be made by the Royal Irish Constabulary on this subject, a report has been received, from which the following is an extract:—"The roads are not going to decay, they are gone. I could not describe them. As far as I can ascertain the county cess paid to Mayo by the islands is about £50 or £60 a year, but the county Mayo expended but £50 on Boffin during the last thirteen years. I cannot learn they ever spent anything on Shark. I would respectfully suggest that the County Surveyor at once goes to Boffin and arranges about putting the roads in order. He should leave a check clerk to have the work done, giving fair wages for fair work, and not letting a contractor have anything to do with it. Roads are

wanted in Shark too, but what is worst wanted there is a landing place. Now the Shark men must at great risk land on a rock—haul their boat over it, and carry her up the face of a sharp shaft. I could scarcely believe that men could carry boats up such a place. The rock could be smoothed, the slope made gradual, and a crane erected over it to haul up the boats or whatever they want. So bad is the slope up which the boats are dragged that a boy of eighteen or nineteen years broke his leg going up it two weeks since. He was carrying a load and his foot turned or slipped."

I am to request that you will bring this communication under the consideration of the Grand Jury at the approaching assizes, in order that such steps may be taken as they may judge proper.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. BURKE.

The Secretary of the Grand Jury
of the county Galway.

No. 13.—LETTER from Dr. HART, Medical Officer of INISHBOFFIN
DISPENSARY DISTRICT.

Inishboffin, Clifden District,

GENTLEMEN,

March 2, 1873.

I beg to inform you, there have been eight cases of dysentery in this district within the last eight weeks, and there is reason to apprehend it may become epidemic.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH HART, Medical Officer.

To the Local Government Board
for Ireland.

No. 14.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to the
CLERK of the UNION.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

SIR,

7th March, 1873.

The Local Government Board for Ireland have directed to be forwarded to you the accompanying copy of a letter which they have this day received from Dr. Hart, Medical Officer of the Inishboffin portion of the Clifden Dispensary District, reporting the appearance of dysentery in his district—eight cases having already occurred; and the Board request that an immediate meeting of the Guardians of the Clifden Union may be held, in order to furnish the Relieving Officer with the means of affording provisional relief in articles of absolute necessity, inasmuch as it cannot be expected that persons suffering from dysentery or other sickness caused, probably, by insufficiency of food, should come to receive relief in Clifden Workhouse.

The Local Government Board have received from the Chief Secretary's Office a Report made by Sub-Inspector Horne after personal visitations of the island, and describing the distress as very great.

Immediate action, to prevent loss of life as far as practicable, appears to be necessary on the part of the Board of Guardians.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk, Clifden Union,
Co. Galway.

No. 15.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to Dr. BRODIE.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
7th March, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to transmit to you the accompanying papers, which they have this day received from the Chief Secretary's Office, relating to the destitution existing in the islands of Inishboffin and Inishark; and I am to request that you will have the goodness to attend any meeting of the Guardians of the Clifden Union which may be held in pursuance of the letter addressed to the Clerk this day, and that you will urge upon them the necessity of immediate action.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

No. 16.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to the UNDER SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
7th March, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and of its enclosures, relating to the destitution existing in the islands of Inishboffin and Inishark, in the Clifden Union, and the Board have desired me to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of a letter which they have this day received from Dr. Hart, Medical Officer of the Inishboffin portion of the Clifden Dispensary District, relating to the appearance of dysentery on the island, together with copies of letters which they have addressed to the Clerk of the Union and Dr. Brodie, Inspector, respectively, on the subject.

By a Report from Dr. Brodie, of the 24th ultimo, the Board learn that the recent fine weather has in a great degree removed the turf difficulty, and that the agent of the Glasgow Iodine Company is believed to have determined on resuming the practice of making advances to the population on the sea-coast for kelp as in former years.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To T. H. Burke, *esq.*, &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 17.—REPORT from Dr. BRODIE to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, 13th March, 1873.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, transmitting papers from the Chief Secretary's Office, relating to the destitution existing in the islands of Inishboffin and Inishark, in the Clifden Union.

I at once telegraphed to the Clerk of the Union to convene a special meeting of the Board of Guardians on Tuesday the 11th instant, so that there should be time to communicate with the Medical Officer and Relieving Officer of Inishboffin, and secure their attendance.

I proceeded to Clifden myself on the morning of Monday the 10th. The notices sent out, and other means failed to secure a meeting of the Guardians on the 11th, which was due in a large degree to the absence of Guardians at the Galway Assizes.

Yesterday being the ordinary weekly meeting day, I determined to wait and try again to procure a meeting. By sending out messengers in various directions, a sufficient number to constitute a Board was gathered. The Guardians assembled passed the following resolution:—

"That the Relieving Officer being called before the Board, was directed to use the greatest caution in the discharge of his duties, and to take special care that rice, wine, white bread, &c., be procured and administered to the sick poor, in accordance with the instructions of the Medical Officer. A supply of rice, &c., has been sent to the Island."

A bag of rice was (in pursuance of this resolution) sent to Inishboffin. Wine, bread, &c. can be procured on the Island at the establishment of a Mr. McCormack, to whom the Relieving Officer issues orders for necessary articles in cases of provisional relief.

The Guardians are well disposed to use their powers of affording relief to the fullest extent, and in every case brought before them yesterday by the Relieving Officer either ordered relief or directed him to use his power to afford it provisionally. I gave special instructions to the Relieving Officer in regard to his powers and duties, and directed him in cases of sickness (dysentery or diarrhoea), to provide suitable food, and in no case to give Indian meal.

The Relieving Officer stated that there is no great amount of sickness prevailing in the Island. Of the eight cases of dysentery referred to as having occurred within the eight preceding weeks, two are convalescent. Only one case of fever, also convalescent; no deaths. The Medical Officer did not attend.

I have no reason to apprehend that the judicious and liberal manner in which the Guardians are disposed to apply the laws for the relief of the poor, will fail to afford due sustenance in every case of sickness that may arise. More than this cannot be expected from the action of the Local Government Board.

I have the honour to remain yours,

T. BRODIE.

NO. 18.—LETTER from the SECRETARY to the GRAND JURY of GALWAY to the UNDER SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

COUNTY GALWAY GRAND JURY.

Secretary's Office, Galway,
14th March, 1873.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Grand Jury of this county your letter of the 5th instant, with reference to the distress existing amongst the inhabitants of the Islands of Inishboffin and Inishshark recently transferred from the county of Mayo to this county, and forwarding an extract from a report which His Excellency had received from the Royal Irish Constabulary stating that the roads in these Islands had fallen into decay; that much inconvenience was felt by the inhabitants from want of a proper landing place, and suggesting that the County Surveyor should be instructed to have the roads at once put in order.

In reply I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency, that these islands were not transferred to this county until some time after the last Presentment Sessions was held for the Barony of Bally-

E

nahinch, to which they are now annexed, consequently no application could have been made in this county for a presentment for putting the roads referred to in repair, and no provision has been made for that purpose.

The Grand Jury have, however, instructed the County Surveyor to make an application at the next Presentment Sessions for that barony for a presentment for such sum as may be necessary for the repairs and maintenance of these roads, and to report at the next assizes on their condition, and that of the lauding place referred to.

I am further to add, that the Grand Jury have not now the power, even should they think so exceptionable a course desirable, of authorizing the execution of any public works for the purpose of alleviating the distress stated to exist in these islands, and apprehend that the only means immediately available to effect that object will be found in the relief which may be provided by the Poor Law Union in which the islands are situated.

I am, &c.,

WALTER SEYMOUR, Secretary.

IV.—REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS ON THE SUBJECT OF PLACING ORPHAN AND DESERTED CHILDREN OUT TO NURSE.

No. 1.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON.

Kingstown, January 31st, 1873.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, directing me to report to you upon the operation of the system of boarding out orphan and deserted children, so far as it is pursued in my district, under the provisions of the Irish Poor Law Acts which relate to that subject.

In reference thereto I beg to inform you that in all the unions in my district except two—Wexford and Enniscorthy being the exceptions—orphans and deserted children are maintained out of the workhouse under the Act 32 & 33 Vic., cap. 25, and I forward to you a return containing certain particulars as to the children who were put out to nurse under the 9th sec. of the Act 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 83, which was in operation from the 7th of August, 1862, to the 12th of July, 1869, and as to those boarded out under the Act now in force.

By this return you will observe that from August, 1862, when Boards of Guardians first obtained the power to board out orphan and deserted children, there were 1,305 children placed at nurse in the fourteen unions named; of these 317 were from time to time brought back to the workhouse, 93 were adopted and maintained by their nurses without further assistance from the poor rates when the time arrived for their return to the workhouse, and 269 died at nurse.

With respect to the mortality among these children I forward to you a further return showing the ages of the children who died; from this return you will see that more than half the deaths occurred among children who were under one year of age, and the number of deaths in this class must be attributed, in a great measure, to the wretched condition in which many of the deserted children are found, the injury their health sustains by the loss of maternal care being aggravated by the exposure they are subjected to before they are taken in charge by the Union Officers.

The persons selected as nurses are the wives of small farmers and

labourers, and in some cases of tradesmen and fishermen, but the great majority of the children are placed in the families of labourers or persons holding a small portion of land.

The rate of payment varies considerably in different localities, and frequently the nurses who have charge of infants receive more than the other nurses in the same Union, and the Guardians of some Unions, though not of all, provide clothing in addition to the money payment. The cost of maintaining children at nurse is lowest in Gorey Union, where only £4 a year without clothing is given for each child, and highest in Navan Union, where £7 16s. a year with clothing is allowed; in the North Dublin Union £7 a year is paid for unweaned infants, and £6 a year for other children, and in the South Dublin Union £7 a year is allowed for infants till they are one year old, and £5 a year for children over that age, and in both these Unions the children are kept fully provided with clothing.

The children who are of an age to do so attend school, and the Guardians pay the school fees; I find that more than sixty per cent. of those now at nurse are on school rolls, and the Relieving Officers are usually required to ascertain that they attend regularly.

The duty imposed on Relieving Officers of visiting the children every month is strictly enforced, and the reports are in general satisfactory as to the health and appearance of the children, the state of their clothing, and the condition of the nurses' houses; when a report is not favourable the Guardians take measures to have the child properly attended to, or if necessary removed from the nurse's care. At the half-yearly inspections of the Unions in my district I examine the Relieving Officers' reports to ascertain whether they are regularly submitted to the Guardians, and whether they are satisfactory or otherwise.

In some Unions the Guardians require the children to be brought before them periodically for inspection; in both the Dublin Unions, and in Baltinglass and Rathdown Unions, they are brought in for that purpose once a year, in Navan Union twice a year, and in Gorey, Shillelagh, and Trim Unions four times a year. Having been present at some of these periodical inspections I think that much good arises from them; the Guardians are enabled to judge, from their own observation, of the accuracy of the Relieving Officers' reports regarding the health of the children, and the nurses, finding that the Guardians take an interest in the matter, and that they are commended or found fault with according to the appearance of the children in their charge, are encouraged to take such care of them as to be able to present them before the Board in a healthy-looking and creditable state.

In answer to your inquiry whether I would recommend any different mode of supervision of the children boarded out from that which is now exercised by the Boards of Guardians through their Relieving Officers, I beg to inform you that I am not disposed to advise any change in the present mode of supervision by the Relieving Officers, but that I consider it would be desirable to make the periodical inspection of the children by Boards of Guardians compulsory in all Unions, and to require the Guardians to bring the children before them for that purpose once at least in every year, as, from my experience of that arrangement where it is voluntarily adopted, I believe that the extension of the system would be attended with beneficial results.

I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board.

ENCLOSURE 2 in Mr. ROBINSON'S REPORT.

UNION.	Return of Orphan and Deserted Children at Nurse from August 7th, 1862, to July 12th, 1863, under the Act 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 62.				Return of Orphan and Deserted Children at Nurse from July 12th, 1863, to January 12th, 1873, under the Act 32 & 33 Vic., cap. 58.							
	Number placed at Nurse from August 7th, 1862, to July 12th, 1863.	Number of Children who, from August 7th, 1862, to July 12th, 1863,			Number at Nurse on July 12th, 1863.	Number at Nurse on July 12th, 1863.	Number placed at Nurse from July 12th, 1863, to January 12th, 1873.	Total of two preceding Columns, being number in receipt of salary for Act 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 62.	Number of Children who, from July 12th, 1863, to January 12th, 1873,			Number remaining at Nurse on January 12th, 1873.
		Went brought back to Workhouse,	Were adopted by Nurses,	Died at Nurse,					Went brought back to Workhouse,	Were adopted by Nurses,	Died at Nurse,	
Dublin, North, . . .	278	55	14	62	147	147	158	686	52	21	43	165
Dublin, South, . . .	219	52	2	78	106	106	284	510	104	3	26	258
Ath, . . .	73	15	25	23	10	10	17	27	4	1	6	16
Ballinglass, . . .							10	14	2	1		13
Carlow, . . .							36	36	7	1		30
Colbridge, . . .	9	1	1	2	5	5	12	17	7		2	8
Dunshaughlin, . . .	3	1			2	2		2				2
Gorey, . . .	17				17	17	3	26	1	8	3	8
Kass, . . .	37	10		8	21	21	8	29	8	2	2	15
Nassau, . . .	21	1	2	4	14	14	9	23	2	2	6	12
Rathdown, . . .							17	17	2	1	2	12
Rathdram, . . .	10				10	10	20	36	6	1		23
Shillelagh, . . .	12	4		3	5	5	22	27			1	26
Trin, . . .	2				2	2	19	21	1	3		17
Total, . . .	661	119	45	178	339	339	624	963	194	43	91	616

No. 2.—REPORT from Dr. BRODIE.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, 3rd February, 1873.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 21st ultimo, requesting that I would make inquiry and report upon the operation of the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children so far as it is pursued in my district, under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts which relate to that subject.

The annexed return shows that I cannot give much practical information on the subject, owing to the very limited extent to which the Acts referred to in your letter have been put into operation in the district under my charge.

So far as I can judge from what I have seen and otherwise learned, the results have been fairly satisfactory. The three children still at nurse in the Gort Union are in good hands and well cared. I inspected them on Saturday last, and found them well housed, comfortably clothed, and presenting a clean and healthy appearance.

In the Strokestown Union all the boarders, fourteen in number, have been deserted children. None have died, and none have been returned to the Workhouse, with the exception of two, whose parent returned from America and was unable to maintain them. In every case the nurse to whom a child was entrusted was its immediate relative, who could not or would not maintain it except for the allowances made by the Guardians.

The children have been occasionally paraded in the Board-room, and have always appeared well fed and clothed—attributable, in all probability, not so much to the system of supervision as to the ties of kindred. Were there a different class of nurses employed the existing supervision might not be adequate, if for no other reason than that the smallness of

the salaries generally paid to Relieving Officers practically contemplates a smaller amount of their time being given to their duties than would suffice for this purpose.

This state of things leads me to remark that proper care in the selection of the persons to whom the children are entrusted is of the first importance, for it appears that when the persons undertaking the duty of nurture are in (comparative) good circumstances, or that there exists some degree of kinship, the children are kindly treated. This is a matter entirely within the cognizance and discretion of the Boards of Guardians.

As regards supervision, I do not see any other system that could be applied that would not, to be more efficient, involve an expense that might be considered disproportionate to the results.

It may be practicable to combine the inspection of the Dispensary Medical Officers with that of the Relieving Officers.

It appears to me that a great want in the present system is its not affording any sufficient assurance that the children are kept at school; and, on the general question, as a matter of opinion, I should say that it is not desirable that a child reared out of the Workhouse to the age of ten years should then be returned to it, and that there should be some provision for apprenticing orphans or supporting them in industrial schools up to the age of fifteen years.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. BRODIE.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE in Dr. BRODIE'S REPORT.

RETURN showing the Number of ORPHANS and DESERTED CHILDREN who have been sent out at Nurse by the Boards of Guardians, in Dr. BRODIE'S District.

UNIONS.	No. of Children placed at Nurse, under the authority of the Act of 1851.	No. of Children placed at Nurse, under the authority of the Act of 1852.	Observations.
Galway, . . .	.	.	The Guardians never availed themselves of the powers conferred by the Acts.
Tuam, . . .	.	.	Do.
Loughrea, . . .	.	.	Do.
Portlanna, . . .	.	.	Do.
Mountbellew, . . .	1	.	Do.
Glennamaddy, . . .	.	1	Claimed by parent.
Oughterard, . . .	.	.	Still at nurse.
Clifden, . . .	.	.	—
Ballinacree, . . .	.	1	Still at nurse.
Gort, . . .	3	2	3 still at nurse; 1 taken by uncle; 1 returned to workhouse sick.
Athlone, . . .	.	.	The Guardians never availed themselves of the powers conferred by the Acts.
Parsonstown, . . .	.	.	Do.
Balliarobe, . . .	.	.	Do.
Rosecommon, . . .	.	.	Do.
Castlereagh, . . .	.	.	Do.
Stroketown, . . .	6	6	6 still at nurse. In the remaining cases the relief ceased for the following causes:—
			The limited age attained, 1
			Destitution ended by receipt of money from parents, 3
			Qualification for relief terminated by cessation of desertion, 4
			—
			8

Galway, 3rd February, 1873.

T. BRODIE.

No. 3.—REPORT from Dr. KING.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

1, Belgrave-place, Cork,
5th February, 1873.

In compliance with your letter of instructions of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following report upon the operation of the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children so far as it is pursued in my district.

Of the Unions under my charge only seven have availed themselves to an extent worth noticing of the provisions of the Acts of 1862-9, enabling orphan and deserted children to be placed at nurse. The total number of children placed at nurse in the seven Unions is 506, of which 357 were sent out by the Cork Board, thus leaving only 149 to be distributed amongst the six other Unions.

On the 7th August, 1862, the 25 and 26 Vic., c. 83, became law, the 9th section enabled Boards of Guardians to provide for the relief of any orphan or deserted child out of the Workhouse if they shall think fit so to do, by placing such child out at nurse according to their discretion, provided that no child shall continue to be so relieved after the age of five years, but the Guardians with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners might continue such relief from year to year until the child attain the age of eight years, should they consider such extension of out-door relief necessary for the preservation of the child's health.

I may here observe that this consent was only sought in a very few instances.

The 32 and 33 Vic., c. 25, repealed the above quoted section, and the 2nd section of this Act extended the time that orphan and deserted children could be relieved out of the Workhouse to the age of ten years. This Act came into effect on the 12th July, 1869.

The number of children placed at nurse from the beginning up to the present time, that is under the provisions of both Acts of Parliament, 506

Cork Union sent out,	357
Kilmallock "	38
Lismore "	31
Dungarvan "	27
Mallow "	21
Macroom "	21
Youghal "	16
	<hr/> 506

Of the 506 children sent out to board there were sent out under the 25 and 26 Vic., c. 83, 210

Of those there are still boarded out,	94
Returned to Workhouses,	86
Adopted,	19
Died,	11
	<hr/> 210

Sent out under 32 and 33 Vic., c. 25, 296

Of those there are still boarded out,	163
Returned to Workhouses,	73
Adopted,	56
Died,	4
	<hr/> 296

SUMMARY.

Children at present boarded out,	257
Returned to Workhouses since 1862,	159
Adopted by persons having charge of them,	75
Died,	15
	<hr/>

Total number of children boarded out in the above seven Unions, 506

The 9th section of the 25 and 26 Vic., c. 83, commences as follows:—
 “And whereas, it has been found that the mortality among infant children admitted into the Workhouses without their mothers is very large, and that in other respects the Workhouses are not well suited in all cases for the care and nurture of such children during infancy, it is therefore expedient,” &c. It is clear that the object of the first enactment was to provide against the excessive mortality resulting from the absence of a mother's care during the very early periods of life, and permission was accordingly given by this Act to Guardians to send out such children to nurses and to permit them to be continued at nurse for five years, and to extend the time, if such be necessary for the preservation of the child's health, to eight years.

The object of the Legislature in passing the above Act has not been attained in the case of the Cork Workhouse in particular, for I find that of the 357 children sent out only seventeen were sent out when under twelve months of age, and some of those were given to dry nurses, as it has been found nearly impossible to obtain the services of a wet nurse for the sum offered by the Guardians.

I may further add that 156 children were boarded out when over five years of age.

Of those Cork	sent out,	.	.	.	.	.	135
Youghal	"	.	.	.	.	.	8
Lisamore	"	.	.	.	.	.	6
Dungarvan	"	.	.	.	.	.	4
Kilmallock	"	.	.	.	.	.	2
Macroom	"	.	.	.	.	.	1
							<hr/> 156

Some of the children sent out from Cork Workhouse were seven, eight, and even nine years of age.

I have to observe that during the first few years of life orphan and deserted children in a Workhouse are very differently circumstanced from those who are under the care of their mothers, as they are deprived of the watchful care which natural affection supplies; but afterwards when the children are of sufficient age to be separated from their mothers (which the rules for the Government of Workhouses require should be done) there is no reason to apprehend more damage to life in the case of orphan or deserted children than of the lives of the other children whose parents are surviving and in the Workhouse.

The object the Guardians appear to have had in view in giving children out to nurse previous to 1869 seems to have been to preserve the lives of the children, but since 1869 several children have been boarded out when over five years of age with the view that they might obtain habits of self-reliance and independence, and lose that habit of hankering after Workhouse life which children reared altogether within its precincts so often acquire, but this argument extends to all children who have been for years inmates of a Workhouse and consequently does not apply specially to orphan or deserted children.

As I interpret the Act of 12th July, 1869, the object of the Legislature was to permit children at nurse to be continued at nurse until the age of ten years, but not that children should be boarded out for the first time when upwards of five years of age—however the extension of the time to ten years was a most desirable enactment in the case of children already at nurse, for to bring into a workhouse children who had been accustomed from their infancy to a country life would in all

probability be injurious to their health ; and furthermore, long before the expiration of ten years the child would be able to assist in many little domestic offices useful to the household, the child would probably have contracted home feelings and associations, and between the foster parent and the child relations would have arisen which might lead to the adoption of the child, and its consequent assimilation with the general population.

In several instances it has been ascertained that women have deserted their children in the expectation of having them sent out as boarders to friendly parties with whom the mothers would afterwards maintain communication. Such has occurred in the Cork and Lismore Unions.

Taking all these matters into consideration I would advise that orphan and deserted children under six months old should when boarded out be given in charge (when such can be obtained) to wet nurses, and that no child be given out as a boarder when over three years of age.

The sum paid by Boards of Guardians for the maintenance of orphan and deserted children may be stated to be on an average £5 a year and clothes, or £6 to £7 10s. when clothes are not provided ; a small sum is also contributed for fees, usually one penny a week, when the child attends school.

Five pounds is insufficient remuneration for the services of a wet nurse, and hence the difficulty of obtaining them at this price. I think a wet nurse should receive at least £10 a year until the child be eighteen months old, at which time the cost of maintenance could be reduced to the general standard.

With respect to the instances in which children have been adopted by the persons having the care and nurture of them. During the first period nineteen out of 210 were adopted, and as those children were only five years of age it is reasonable to infer that the adoption resulted from affection.

During the second period fifty-six were adopted out of 396, but those children were upwards of ten years of age, and the labour market is so restricted that in all probability those children were adopted as their services were sufficient to remunerate their guardians for the cost of their support.

In Cork and most of the other six Unions included in this report the Relieving Officers visit the children each month and report to the Guardians in writing as to their health and general appearance. This is in some instances a very arduous duty when there are a number of children scattered through a large district in charge of one Relieving Officer, for example, in the Cork Union one of the Relieving Officers has seventy-three children at the present time at nurse in his district ; this entails an amount of supervision almost impracticable when his other duties are taken into consideration.

With respect to any different mode of supervision for that now exercised, I would recommend that all children at nurse be brought to the workhouse for the inspection of the Guardians, on a Board day, once every three months ; this is done at the Cork Workhouse, and the children on those occasions are seen by the Master of the Workhouse, frequently by one of the Medical Officers of the Workhouse, and on several occasions I have myself been present.

In addition to the supervision of the Relieving Officers, I would recommend that the Master of the Workhouse should at least twice each year without previous notice either to the Relieving Officer or nurse pay an unexpected visit to each child boarded out, and that he should report to the Guardians in writing in a book to be provided for the purpose on

the state of health and appearance of each child, the condition of its clothing and bedding, and of the house in which it resides, and as far as he could ascertain as to the quality and quantity of food given; these observations refer altogether to official supervision, but if the Guardians or members of their families, or the clergymen of the parish in which the children are resident could be induced to pay occasional visits, much benefit would result.

In the case of the Cork Union where so many children are boarded out (144 at present,) a question arises as to whether the services of an Inspector would not be required, who could devote his entire time to their supervision.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CROKER KING,

Local Government Inspector.

To the Local Government Board.

NO. 4.—FURTHER REPORT from Dr. KING.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

22nd February, 1873.

In my report of the 5th instant, on the operation of the system of boarding out orphan and deserted children, I raised the question whether it might not be prudent in the case of the Cork Union to commit the supervision of all the children at nurse to an Inspector who would devote his entire time to the matter, but on consideration I am inclined to modify my report in this respect. As the number of children at nurse is so large, and as they are distributed at considerable distances from each other, the amount of travelling would be so great and the expense so heavy that I am inclined to recommend that each Relieving Officer, as at present, should have the supervision of the children at nurse in his own district; that no child should be placed at nurse in a city or town, but that all should be given in charge to nurses resident in a rural or suburban district; that they should be distributed as equally as possible amongst the relief districts, so that each Relieving Officer should have the supervision of the same number of children, and that they, the Relieving Officers, should make a return to the Board of Guardians every two months of the state of health and general condition of each child, on a form such as I annex.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CROKER KING,

Local Government Inspector.

To the Local Government Board.

ENCLOSURE in Dr. KING's REPORT.

Name of		Residence.		State of Child as to					Employment.		Date of Inspection.	General Observations.
Child.	Nurse.	Situation.	Condition of.	Health.	Food.	Clothing.	Sleeping Accommodation.	Age at date of Return.	School or	Otherwise.		

No. 5.—REPORT from Mr. O'BRIEN.

Malahide, 14th February, 1873.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Pursuant to the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have now the honour to submit to you my report upon the operation in my district of the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children, under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts relating to that subject.

1. *Number relieved.*—My district at present comprises nineteen Poor Law Unions, in six of which, viz., Armagh, Cookstown, Downpatrick, Kilkeel, Magherafelt, and Newtownards no relief is at present administered under the provisions referred to.

In the remaining thirteen Unions viz., Antrim, Ardee, Balrothery, Benbridge, Ballymena, Belfast, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dungannon, Larne, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Newry these provisions have been availed of to a greater or less extent. The total number of children placed out at nurse in these between the date of the first enactment on the subject—7th August, 1862—and the present time being 556.

Of this number 149 were so relieved prior to the passing of the amended Act—12th July, 1869—and the remainder, 407, since that period.

Of the former, 75, or as nearly as possible one-half the entire number, still continue at nurse. Twelve have been adopted by the persons with whom they were placed, 35 have died, 16 returned from one cause or another to the workhouse, and the remaining 11 were either taken by friends, reclaimed by parents, or otherwise absorbed.

Of the 407 placed out since the 12th July, 1869, 227, or more than one-half, still remain at nurse. Thirty-one have been adopted by the persons with whom they had been placed, 23 have died, 68 have returned to the workhouse, and the remainder (58) have been variously absorbed either at home or by emigration, &c.

2. *Rate of payment allowed.*—The rate of payment allowed by Boards of Guardians to the persons taking charge of these children varies a good deal, not only in different unions but, as sometimes happens, in different cases in the same union, the amount ranging from £4 to £8 per annum, with, in most instances, a supplemental grant of clothing, and an allowance to cover school fees when the children are of sufficient age to avail of this, but in some unions no allowance of any kind is made beyond the annual money payment as given above.

3. *Arrangements as to Supervision.*—In every Union where relief is administered in this form, the Relieving Officers are required to visit monthly, and in the great majority of the cases they now report the result, in writing, on each such occasion to the Board of Guardians. In

a few instances the system of merely verbally stating the result still continues, but I have, during the past nine months, directed my attention specially to the introduction everywhere of a uniform tabular form of report, a copy of which, as printed for the use of the Belfast Union, is annexed hereto, and which will, I expect, shortly be in general use throughout my district.

In the majority of the Unions in my district where children are taken out to board, there is no supervision exercised over their condition and progress beyond what I have here described; but there are exceptions to this rule, as in some Unions the children are strictly required by the Board of Guardians to be brought before them for personal inspection either quarterly, half-yearly, or annually, and in special cases, also, individual Guardians render valuable service by undertaking to look, from time to time, after those located in their respective neighbourhoods.

4. *Increase of Supervision.*—The question as to whether I would recommend any different mode of supervision from that exercised through the Relieving Officers and the General Regulations of the 10th October, 1862, is one presenting some practical difficulty; for, though I am very far from feeling satisfied in my own mind that the Relieving Officers can be always depended upon for making more than a very perfunctory inspection in these cases, yet it is not easy to suggest any other agency likely to prove, as a general rule, at all more effective or reliable.

That a quarterly inspection so close and practical as I have seen made by the Board of Guardians of the Lurgan Union, for instance, cannot fail to exercise a salutary influence on the condition of the children, I have no doubt whatever, but if the system as pursued here could be enforced generally—and I think it could not—it is obvious that even this requiring (in order to render it an advantage instead of a source of hardship to those affected by it) a close observance of certain conditions, namely—(1) That the children shall not be brought from their homes for the purpose in view, save during favourable seasons of the year and on fine days; and (2) that they shall not be so brought for inspection beyond a moderate and reasonable distance to the Workhouse.

These conditions being observed, I think the several Boards can most usefully take a direct part in the superintendence of this branch of the Poor Law administration; but, I look upon it, that the supervision which individual Guardians and local clergymen, &c., &c., can, if they are willing to undertake the task, exercise over the condition of these children in their own neighbourhood, will be of incalculably greater value in every way, and I think, therefore, everything that is possible should be done to promote and facilitate co-operation in such quarters.

5. *General results of the System.*—The system of boarding out orphans and deserted children instead of retaining them in the workhouse, has, I think, been practically too short a time in operation to admit of any general conclusion being formed as to the relative merits of the rival schemes. So far as I have had the means of judging of it the new system appears to me to be very much a mixed one of good and evil.

When the persons intrusted with the charge of the children have been selected with care and judgment, and a strict practical supervision has been subsequently maintained over them, I have no doubt much good has in numerous instances been effected.

But when these conditions have been disregarded—as it is to be feared they too often have been—I am satisfied that the children would have been

in every way better and more happily placed in a well-ordered Workhouse.

6. *Unwillingness to take very young infants.*—In one material point I think the new system has certainly failed to realise the sanguine anticipations that were indulged in with reference to its effects. I refer to the case of children deserted or orphaned at the period of earliest infancy.

This was the class with which it was always found, in practice, most difficult to cope successfully in the Workhouse—the care of infants at this early stage requiring affection and tenderness, which it was found impossible to enforce in regard to the pauper nurses intrusted with their charge.

Could suitable nurses be found outside willing to undertake the care of this particular class, no doubt it would be found generally desirable to avail, in their regard, of the provisions of the amended law; but, unfortunately, it has been found by experience that this is the precise description least sought after—the general object of persons proposing for Workhouse children being to get them of an age when they will be an assistance rather than a trouble to those entrusted with them—at an age, in fact, when, having successfully surmounted the disadvantages and dangers of early infancy, the children would probably, in the majority of cases, be far better placed, with reference to their future interests, if still retained and educated in the Workhouse; and it is, no doubt, this consideration which has influenced the adverse decision come to by some of the best and most experienced Boards of Guardians in my district, as to the policy of altering a system which, in the main, had been found by them to work beneficially for all.

I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. O'BRIEN.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE in MR. O'BRIEN'S REPORT.

BELFAST UNION.—REPORT OF RELIEVING OFFICER, for Month of _____, 1857, on Children at Nurse.

Name of Child.	Amount Paid.	Age.	Nurse with whom placed.	Residence.	Date of Inspection.	Date of previous Inspection.	Appearance of Child—whether healthy or otherwise.	Whether Clean in Dress and Person.	State of the Child's Clothing.	State of the Nurse's Dress and Accommodation.	As to Regularity of Attendance at School.	Observations.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>											

No. 6.—REPORT from Dr. BURKE.

Belmont, Mullingar,
18th February, 1873.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 694/73, I have made due inquiry into the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children (in the various Unions comprising my district) under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts, and feel pleasure in being able to state for your information that, so far as I can learn and personally observe, such is carried out with fair advantage and benefit to its recipients generally. As regards the present mode of supervision of the children boarded out by the Boards of Guardians, through their Relieving Officers, I would recommend that in addition to the monthly report from the Relieving Officer, concerning which I invariably inquire on the occasion of each of my half-yearly inspections, a further guarantee might be exacted with benefit to those children placed out at nurse by their being brought before the Board of Guardians for inspection at least once in each quarter, a regulation which has been entered into and most humanely practised monthly by the Board of Guardians of the Tullamore Union, as may be observed under the column headed "Remarks" in the accompanying Statistical Return which I enclose for your consideration, and beg leave to express (in my opinion) that it would be more desirable for the Guardians to supply the necessary clothing for the children than granting a certain sum of money for that purpose, as well as likewise entering into the necessary arrangements, with a proper teacher for their education.

I remain your most obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE, Inspector.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

[TABLE.]

FIGURE 11. Movement of the 11.7 and 11.9-mV class mean plotted on a 10-year scale.

[illegible]

111

* This article has never been published and is never in this issue.

1998

No. 7.—REPORT from Mr. BOURKE.

GENTLEMEN,

Lisnagry, Limerick, 26th February, 1873.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st January, requesting me to report upon the operation of the system of boarding out orphan and deserted children, so far as it is pursued in this district, and of your further letter, enclosing Forms on which the required information might be supplied.

In case of your wishing to see these Forms, I transmit herewith copies from the several Unions where children are put out to nurse, and beg leave to submit my report upon the system generally, as far as its operation in this district extends.

The following Table gives a summary of the proceedings in each Union under my charge:—

Union.	Sent out previously to 17th July, 1869.				Sent out subsequently to 17th July, 1869.				Total.		Ages.		How disposed of.					
	Orphan.		Deserted.		Orphan.		Deserted.		Orphan.	Deserted.	From	To	Died.	Claimed by Board of Guardians.	Claimed by Relatives.	Adopted.	Recalled to Workhouse.	Still Boarded out.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls										
Limerick.	7	5	.	.	2	.	1	.	14	1	3 yrs.	7 yrs.	1	.	1	.	1	15
Rathkeale.	2	1	.	.	2	6	2	4	11	4	1½ yrs.	8 yrs.	1	.	.	.	1	5
Glin.	.	.	2	1	3	1	3	2	4	8	5 wks.	7 yrs.	2	.	1	.	1	5
Croom.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2 wks.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ennis.	.	.	.	1	1	2	4	2	3	7	3 mths.	2½ yrs.	2	.	.	.	2	8
Ennistymon.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	9	1	1 wk.	4 yrs.	2	.	.	.	7	8
Nenagh.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5 mths.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total.	9	6	2	2	8	10	13	15	33	32	.	.	8	6	2	.	10	33
									33	32								

It thus appears that in seven Unions only, out of fifteen, have the Guardians acted upon their powers in regard to boarding out orphan and deserted children, whilst in two of them only two children have been sent out, and in a third (Ennistymon) the practice has been discontinued, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable nurses.

In the four Unions of Limerick, Rathkeale, Glin, and Ennis, the system may be considered to be in operation, and is working very satisfactorily. Fifty-four children in all have been sent out, six of whom have died and only three been recalled to the Workhouse—two from great delicacy of health, and one owing to injury to the nurse's house. Six are in service, two claimed by friends, and the rest (thirty-seven) are still boarding out.

In these Unions many of the Guardians take a personal interest in the children, and look after such of them as are in the neighbourhood. I am assured by the Relieving Officers that the caretakers uniformly treat their charges with kindness, and soon come to regard them with affection as great as if they belonged to their own family, and, though only one instance of proposed adoption has come to light, it is well known that in very few cases will the children be allowed to quit their present homes on reaching the age when it ceases to be legal to pay for their maintenance out of the Workhouse.

The practice might with advantage be considerably extended, but Boards of Guardians are in general not quite alive to its importance, and indeed it is not always easy to find persons to whom the allowance would be an object, and whose modes and habits of life are at the same time

such as would ensure the child being comfortably maintained and well brought up.

The supervision of the Relieving Officers appears to me quite sufficient to guard against abuse, and I can suggest no fitter agency for the protection of the child. Upon them, also, rests the responsibility of selecting the families to take charge of the child, and, as far as my experience leads me, they have hitherto discharged the duty satisfactorily. In some of the remote Unions of Clare the Relieving Officers have been unable to recommend any persons for this charge, and in cases of constitutional delicacy the Medical Officers of the Workhouse are often averse to sending out children where they will not be within reach of daily professional attendance.

One important result of the extension of the age to which children can be kept at nurse is that at ten years they become useful to their guardians and capable of occasionally earning something and this consideration confirms the caretakers in their desire to retain the child, to whom they have become attached.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

NO. 8.—REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Strabane, February 27, 1873.

In reference to your letter of the 21st January, 1873, requesting me to make inquiry, and report upon the operation of the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children, under the provisions of the Poor Relief Acts, I have the honour to inform you that I have carefully examined into the arrangements adopted in the Unions of my district.

The annexed table, marked A, shows you the entire number of children placed at nurse from the commencement in August, 1862, to January, 1873, in each of the Unions under my charge. It also shows the number who have been removed, and the cause of such removal, and the number who remained at nurse on the 21st January, 1873.

It likewise shows the rate per annum paid for each child, and the arrangement, if any, for giving clothing.

You will observe the total number placed at nurse was 175, of whom 33 died, 31 were taken by relatives or friends before reaching limited age, 12 were brought back to workhouse from sickness or other causes, 12 were removed from over age, 2 (Londonderry) from causes unknown to Relieving Officer, and 85 remained on 21st January, 1873.

The second table, marked B, divides these particulars respecting the children placed at nurse into two parts—the first portion is applicable to the period during which the age was limited to five years, or with consent of Poor Law Commissioners to eight years—the second portion to the period during which Guardians were authorized to continue children at nurse to the age of ten years.

During the first period 113 children were placed at nurse, of whom 20 died, 10 were taken by friends, 7 were brought back to workhouse, 6 removed from over age, and 70 remained at nurse on 12th July, 1869.

The number placed at nurse from July 12, 1869, to January 21st, 1873, appears to have been 62, which number, with the 70 left at nurse on the former day, makes a total of 132 to be accounted for in the second period.

Of these I find 13 died, 21 were taken by relatives, 5 were brought

back to workhouse, 6 were removed from having attained the age of ten years, 2 unaccounted for, and 85 remained at nurse on 21st January, 1873.

I shall briefly give the results of my inquiries as to the operation of the system in each of the unions, taking them in the order in which they are placed on the Return A.

No. 1. *Strabane Union*.—You will observe in Strabane Union 27 children have been placed at nurse since August, 1862, of whom—

- 4 died.
- 4 were taken by friends.
- 3 were removed from over age.
- 2 were brought back to Workhouse.
- 14 remained at nurse on 21st of January last.

The amount paid for each child is £4 a year, and school fees for those who are able to learn.

Two suits of clothes are given at first, but none afterwards.

Much care seems to have been taken in the selection of proper persons for nurses. The practise is to consult the Guardian of the district to which the child belongs, and he, generally, is able to recommend a suitable family.

I visited most of the children at nurse in this Union. I found them treated as members of the family in which they were placed, and apparently well cared for, but in *some instances very scantily clothed*.

The Relieving Officer visits the children frequently, and reports on their condition, and once in three months the Guardians require the children to be produced before them, and, for those able to learn, they require a certificate of attendance at school.

The system seems to have worked satisfactorily, and I think this may be attributed in a great measure to the selection of proper people as nurses, and to the supervision exercised over them by the Guardians.

No. 2. *Londonderry Union*.—I regret I am unable to make so favourable a report on the operation of the system in the Londonderry Union.

Twenty-six children were sent out to nurse, of whom 8 died, and 2 cannot be accounted for, but I am under the impression they also died; 2 were taken by friends before reaching the limited age, 1 has returned to Workhouse, and 13 remained at nurse in January last.

£5 per annum is paid for each child, but no allowance is given for either clothing or education.

Most of the children appear to have been placed with the poorest class of people.

One of the nurses, a woman named Burnside, has had six of them, three of whom died while with her, one was taken from her, and she has two still. She told me she had no means of support except what she obtained from charity and for nursing the children.

Three other women with whom children are placed seem to be in pretty similar circumstances.

The children are never brought before the Board of Guardians for inspection, and the examination by the Relieving Officer has been of a very imperfect and unsatisfactory character.

Once or twice I have drawn the attention of the Board of Guardians to this matter, and I find from the minute book that on the 24th April, 1869, and again on the 4th February, 1871, the Guardians "directed the Relieving Officer to visit personally each of the children at nurse and to report once a quarter." On the 15th February, 1871 (letter No. 335), the Poor Law Commissioners pointed out the necessity of having a regular inspection of the children, as required by the order of 10th October, 1862, but I can only find a record of two reports from the Relieving Officer, one dated October, -1871, the other, August, 1872,

and they are of a general character, giving no specific information respecting each child.

About two-thirds of the children sent out to nurse in Derry Union have died, and, from the circumstances stated, this high rate of mortality is not to be wondered at.

No. 3. Lisnaskea Union.—In Lisnaskea 19 children were placed out at nurse, 2 of whom died, 6 were taken by near relatives before reaching the limited age, 2 were removed for over age, and 9 remained at nurse on 21st January last.

£5 a year is paid for each child, and one suit of clothing is given, and school fees are allowed.

So far as I can learn the children have been placed with proper people, and the Relieving Officers appear to have reported pretty regularly, but the Guardians do not require the children to be brought before them.

The children old enough to learn are required to attend school.

No. 4. Clogher Union.—In Clogher Union 16 children were placed at nurse, 2 of whom died, 3 were brought back to Workhouse (2 in consequence of death of the nurse, and 1 for medical treatment), 2 were removed from over age, and 9 remained at nurse in January last.

The children seem to be placed with proper people. £4 a year is allowed for each child, and one suit of clothes.

The Relieving Officer seems to have inspected them pretty regularly, and I am informed the Guardians occasionally see them, but no arrangement seems to be made for the education of the children who are old enough for school.

No. 5. Newtownlimavady Union.—In Newtownlimavady Union 15 children have been sent out to nurse, 4 of whom died, and 5 have been taken by the nurses, who refused to give up the children when the Guardians discontinued the relief, and 6 remained at nurse in January last.

At five years of age the Guardians discontinue the relief, and they then give the nurse the option of either keeping the child or sending it back to the Workhouse. In every instance of this nature the child has been kept, and therefore I am satisfied proper people have been selected for nurses.

The amount allowed for each child is £4, without any allowance for clothing.

No. 6. Inishowen Union.—Thirteen children have been placed out at nurse in the Inishowen Union, 4 of whom died, 2 were sent to an orphanage by relatives before reaching limited age, 1 has returned to Workhouse, and 3 remained at nurse in January.

£5 a year is allowed for each child, but no clothing.

The Relieving Officers are supposed to inspect each child once a month, but they have not been in the habit of reporting the result of such inspections.

The Guardians occasionally see the children—about once a year.

No. 7. Milford Union.—In Milford Union 13 children were placed out at nurse, 2 of whom died, 3 were taken by relatives, and 8 remained at nurse in January.

£5 a year is allowed for each child, and 10s. for clothing.

The nurses selected for the children seem to have been very proper people.

The Relieving Officer visits each child once a quarter, and informs the Guardians of the result, but he has not been in the habit of reporting in writing.

Since this inquiry the Guardians have made new arrangements for the inspection of the children, and I have every reason to expect they will be carefully looked after.

No. 8. Irvinestown Union.—In Irvinestown Union 11 children have been sent out to nurse, of whom 2 were brought back to Workhouse sick, 2 were removed from over age, and 7 remained at nurse.

£4 10s. is allowed for each child, but no clothing.

The children are placed with small farmers, the Relieving Officer inspects and reports regularly, but the children are never brought before the Guardians.

The nurses are required to keep all children able to learn at school.

No. 9. Omagh Union.—In Omagh 7 children were placed out at nurse, 2 of whom died, 1 was taken by relatives, 1 brought back to Workhouse, and 3 remained at nurse in January.

£4 a year is allowed for each child, but no allowance for clothing.

The children are never brought before the Board of Guardians, and the inspection of the Relieving Officers seem to have been irregular and unsatisfactory.

No. 10. Enniskillen Union.—In Enniskillen Union only 5 children have been placed out at nurse, 2 of whom died, 2 were brought back to Workhouse, and 1 was taken by a relation.

£4 a year was allowed for each child, without any allowance for clothing.

The Guardians are opposed to the system, and they have no children at present out at nurse.

No. 11. Glenties Union.—In Glenties Union 5 children have been sent out to nurse, 2 of whom died, 1 was taken by the nurse, and 3 remained at nurse in January, 1873.

£4 a year is allowed for each child, and one suit of clothes at first, but none after.

The children are never brought before the Guardians for examination, but the Relieving Officers seem to have inspected them regularly.

No. 12. Donegal Union.—In Donegal Union 5 children were placed out at nurse, 3 of whom were taken by relatives, and 2 remained at nurse.

£5 a year is allowed for each child, and one suit of clothes.

The children are examined twice a year by the Guardians, and the Relieving Officer seems to have reported regularly on their condition.

No. 13. Stranorlar Union.—In Stranorlar Union 5 children were placed out, 1 of whom died, 2 were claimed by their mother, and 2 remained at nurse.

The children are brought before the Guardians twice a year, and the Relieving Officer seems to inspect and report regularly. His books show ten inspections last year.

No. 14. Castlederg Union.—In Castlederg Union only 2 children have been put out, 1 of whom was returned to Workhouse sick, and the other is still at nurse.

£4 a year is allowed, but no clothing.

The children are not brought before the Guardians for examination, but the Relieving Officer seems to have reported regularly.

No. 15. Gortin Union.—In Gortin Union 3 children have been put out, and they still remain at nurse.

£4 is allowed for each child, but no clothing.

The children are brought to the Workhouse twice a year, and examined by the Medical Officer.

The Relieving Officer seems to have inspected them regularly, but he has not made written reports on their condition.

No. 16. Ballymoney Union.—In Ballymoney Union 2 children have been sent out, and they are still at nurse.

£5 4s. is allowed for each child, but no clothing.

The above children are infants.

They have not been brought before the Guardians for examination, and the Relieving Officer has not made any report on their condition, so that practically there has been no supervision in this Union.

No. 17. *Letterkenny Union*.—In Letterkenny only one child has been put out, and it is still at nurse.

£6 was allowed, but the amount has been reduced to £5. No clothing is given. Once a quarter the child is examined by the Guardians, and the Relieving Officer inspects it regularly.

Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21. *Dunfanaghy, Ballyshannon, Coleraine, and Ballycastle Unions*.—In the Unions of Dunfanaghy, Ballyshannon, Coleraine, and Ballycastle, no children have been placed out at nurse.

Observations.—It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there are only a few Unions in my district in which the system has been carried out to any extent.

I may mention that of the thirty-one children stated in column three of the Return A, as having been taken by relations or friends before reaching the limited age, more than two-thirds were taken by immediate relatives, and the remainder by nurses who refused to give up the children when the relief was discontinued.

The limit of age has not had much effect on the operation of the system in this part of the country, only 12 children having been removed from that cause since the commencement (6 during the first period, and 6 during the second period in Return B), 10 of these children have been adopted by their nurses, and 2 were returned to the Workhouse.

Suggestions.—Though I am not prepared to recommend any different mode of supervision from that which is now exercised by Boards of Guardians, I am of opinion some changes might be made in the arrangements which would insure a more regular and careful examination of the children.

The reports furnished by the Relieving Officers in obedience to No. 4 of their duties in the order of 10th October, 1862, have been, as a rule, most irregular and unsatisfactory. I would therefore suggest, that instead of a report once a month, a separate report on the condition of each child should be made once every six months, and in the event of death, sickness, or improper treatment, a special report of the circumstances to be made. The inspections, however, to be continued as heretofore, once a month.

A printed form should be prepared for the report setting forth—

Name and age of Child, _____
 Name and residence of Nurse, _____
 Dates of Inspections, _____
 Condition of Child as to—
 Health, _____
 Cleanliness, _____
 Treatment, _____
 Clothing, _____
 Arrangement for attending school (if any) _____

The reports when read to the Guardians should be recorded on minutes, and the Clerk of the Union should be required to preserve them in a book to be provided for the purpose.

A reference to this book, or portfolio of reports, will at once show whether the Relieving Officers discharge the duty of inspection satisfactorily or not.

I find frequent reports a mistake, Guardians soon tire of them, and then the officers become careless.

It is very desirable each child should be brought before the Guardians once or twice a year; an inspection of this nature is most useful.

A list of the children at nurse in the Dispensary District might be sent to the Medical Officer of it, and he should be requested to visit each of them once a year, and report whether he considers it well nourished and properly cared for.

I think that a suit of clothes in the year should be given to each child, and a sufficient change for infants.

The selection of proper people for the charge of children sent out to nurse is an important consideration in the matter, but this must be left to the Guardians.

I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE 1 in Mr. R. HAMILTON'S REPORT—RETURN A.
RETURN OF ORPHAN AND DESERTED CHILDREN placed out at NURSE.

UNION.	Total Number of Children sent out to Nurse.	Number of such Children who were removed for causes hereunder stated.					Remaining at Nurse.	Total.	Rate per annum paid for each Child at Nurse.	Arrangement for Clothing, if any.
		Died.	Taken by relatives or friends before reaching limited age.	Brought back to Workhouse from sickness or other cause.	Removed from having attained limited age.	From causes unknown to Reporting Officer.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
1. Strabane, . . .	27	4	4	2	3	1	14	27	4 0	Two suits at first; none afterwards.
2. Londonderry, . . .	25	8	12	1	1	3	13	25	5 0	None.
3. Monaghan, . . .	19	3	6	1	1	1	9	19	5 0	One suit.
4. Clogher, . . .	14	3	1	1	1	1	6	14	4 0	Do.
5. Newtownlimavady, . . .	13	4	3	1	1	1	8	13	5 0	None.
6. Inishowen, . . .	12	4	2	1	1	1	8	12	5 0	None.
7. Milford, . . .	12	3	2	1	1	1	7	12	5 0	None.
8. Ervinestown, . . .	11	3	2	1	1	1	7	11	4 10	10s. per annum.
9. Omagh, . . .	7	2	1	1	1	1	5	7	4 0	None.
10. Enniskillen, . . .	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	4 0	None.
11. Glenties, . . .	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	4 0	One suit given at first; none after.
12. Donegal, . . .	5	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	5 0	One suit each year.
13. Stranorlar, . . .	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	5 0	Two suits at first; none after.
14. Castlederg, . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4 0	None.
15. Gortin, . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4 0	None.
16. Ballymoney, . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5 0	None.
17. Letterkenny, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 0	None.
18. Dunfries, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 0	None.
19. Ballyshannon, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 0	None.
20. Coleraine, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 0	None.
21. Ballycastle, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 0	None.
Total, . . .	175	23	31	12	13	2	83	175		

* School fees allowed.

† School fees paid.

‡ £5 was allowed, but it has been reduced to £4.

ENCLOSURE 2 in Mr. R. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

RETURN B.

RETURN OF ORPHAN and DESERTED CHILDREN placed out at NURSE.

Union.	Number of Children placed at Nurses from August, 1862, to July, 1869.					Number of such Children who, from Aug. 7, 1862, to July 12, 1869,					Number of Children in Col. 8 who, from July 12, 1869, to January 31, 1873.					Remained at Nurse on 31st January, 1873.
	1.	Died.	Were taken by relatives or friends before reaching limited age.	Were brought back to Workhouse.	Were removed from over age.	Remained at Nurse on July 12, 1869.	Placed at Nurse from July 12, 1869, to January 31, 1873.	Total of Cols. 6 and 7, being the Number left and placed at Nurses since July, 1869.	Died.	Were taken by relatives or friends before reaching limited age.	Were brought back to Workhouse.	Were removed from over age.	From cause unknown.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
1. Strabane,	21	4	.	.	2	15	6	21	.	4	2	1	.	14		
2. Londonderry,	11	6	.	.	.	5	15	23	5	2	1	.	2	13		
3. Lonsdale,	13	.	8	.	1	5	7	12	2	.	.	1	.	9		
4. Clagher,	16	2	.	2	2	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	9
5. Newtownlimavady,	9	2	.	.	.	6	4	10	2	5	.	.	.	6		
6. Enniscoven,	11	3	.	1	.	7	2	9	1	2	.	3	.	3		
7. Millard,	5	1	.	.	.	4	3	12	1	3	.	.	.	8		
8. Irvinestown,	6	.	.	1	1	4	5	9	.	.	1	1	.	7		
9. Omagh,	6	2	1	1	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
10. Enniskillen,	5	1	1	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	2		
11. Glenties,	5	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2
12. Donegal,	3	.	.	.	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	2
13. Stranorlar,	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	2	.	.	.	2
14. Castleberg,	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
15. Gortin,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
16. Ballymoney, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
17. Letterkenney, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
18. Dunsfanganhy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19. Ballyshannon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20. Coleraine, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21. Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	113	20	10	7	6	70	62	132	13	21	5	6	2	65		

No. 9.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Sligo, February 28th, 1873.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of January, No. 694, directing me to make inquiry and report to you upon the operation of the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children, so far as it is pursued in my district, under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts which relate to that subject, and also requesting me to state whether I would recommend a different mode of supervision of the children boarded out from that which is now exercised by the Boards of Guardians through their Relieving Officers, under the General Regulations of the 10th of October, 1862, relating to the relief of orphan and deserted children out of the workhouse.

The number of children boarded out in my district of unions is very small, only 38 having been relieved in that manner from August, 1862, up to the present date. Twenty-eight of these were contributed by Sligo Union, and the remainder by the Unions of Bawnboy, Boyle, Dromore West, and Killalla. None were sent to nurse or board from the Unions of Ballina, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Manorhamilton, Mohill, New-

port, Tobercurry, Swineford, and Westport. Sixteen were placed at nurse at ages varying from 1 day to 12 months, 11 from 12 months to 3 years, and 11 from 3 years to 7 years. Nineteen children were boarded out before July, 1869, and the same number since that date. Of the children placed out before July, 1869, 8 still remain at nurse, 5 have returned to the workhouse, 1 has been adopted by its aunt, 1 ceased to be relieved—it being discovered that it was not legally relievable as an orphan or deserted child, and 3 died. As regards the children given out since July, 1869, 14 still remain at nurse, 2 have returned to the workhouse, 1 has been adopted by its nurse, 1 has died, and 2 have ceased to be relieved, not coming within the provisions of the Act. In very many instances, particularly in the Sligo district, the children were boarded with unsuitable persons residing in lanes and alleys, whose principal means of support depended on the small weekly allowance paid for the maintenance of the child. The result was that they were found in a filthy condition, ragged in dress, and scanty in bedding. In a few instances, as reported by me before, no bedding, except a few old rags, was in use for the children. The children in the country districts were somewhat better cared. The greater portion of them are boarded with their aunts and grandmothers, but, as a rule, they did not present a satisfactory appearance. In one house in the Cooloney district 4 children are boarded—3 of them are grandchildren to the woman of the house, and 1 is a stranger. It is a damp hovel, with filthy surroundings. It consists of one apartment, containing two beds, each occupied by four persons. A cow, a calf, and a pig occupy or share a portion of it. Yet the children presented a healthy appearance. A few of the elder children go to school occasionally, but are by no means as well instructed as children of their ages in a workhouse. The usual rate of remuneration paid for those children varies from 3s. a week in Sligo to 1s. 3d. in Killalla, or on an average in the five unions, 2s. 1d. Clothing and bedding has been supplied in Boyle, Bawnboy, and Sligo, at a yearly cost of about 10s. for each child. In most instances the Relieving Officer visits the houses once a month. In some cases, as in Sligo, weekly visits are made, but no written reports, as far as I can ascertain, as to the condition of the children have at any time been made. The Guardians never make any inspections of the dwellings, but on one or two occasions in the Sligo Union the children have been brought to the Board-room for inspection—an inspection perfectly worthless, as, of course, the children are made up for the occasion. I visited nearly all the children at nurse in my district, and, from careful observation of their physical, moral, and mental condition, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, one and all would be much better off if reared in their respective workhouses, where they would be taught habits of order and cleanliness, good behaviour, and decorous conduct.

I place no value whatever on the inspection of Relieving Officers. They think they acquit themselves of all responsibility by the payment of the weekly or monthly stipend. If practicable, the duty of inspection once, at least, in two months should be discharged by the Medical Officer of the district, the result of which to be reported quarterly to the Board of Guardians, offering such suggestions as he may deem necessary for the welfare, physical and otherwise, of each child.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

No. 10.—REPORT from Mr. W. HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN,

Fiddown, March 3, 1873.

I have made inquiry as to the operation of the system of boarding out orphan and deserted children, so far as it has been hitherto pursued in my district, under the provisions of the 9th section of the Acts 25 & 26 Vic., c. 83, up to the 12th July, 1869, and subsequently under the provisions of the Act 32 & 33 Vic., c. 25.

Of the 16 Unions in my district there are 7, viz., Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlecomer, Clogheen, Thurles, Tipperary, Urlingford, in which there are not now, and never have been, any orphan or deserted children boarded out under the authority of either Acts.

In the 9 remaining Unions in my district, 26 children were placed out previous to the 12th July, 1869; of this number 14 still remain at nurse, 1 has returned to the Workhouse, 2 have been adopted by their nurses, 3 have died, 1 was drowned, 2 have gone to service with farmers in the neighbourhood of their nurses, 2 had money left to them, and 1 was adopted by an uncle in England.

And in these same Unions there have been 51 children placed out subsequently to the 12th July, 1869; of this number 42 remain at nurse, 2 have returned to the Workhouse, 1 has been adopted by the nurse, 2 have died, 1 has been taken by a relative, and 3 have been sent for from America.

The annexed return shows the particulars as regards each Union.

The present rates per annum paid for each child are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Abeyleix,	6	10	0
Callan,	5	4	0
Donaghmore,	7	16	0
Kilkenny,	6	10	0
Kilmacthomas,	5	4	0
New Ross,	6	10	0
Thomastown,	5	4	0
Waterford,	6	0	0

The additional grants for clothing and school fees are as follows:—

	Clothing.	School Fees.
Abeyleix,	10s. per annum,	Nil.
Callan,	15s. do.	Nil.
Donaghmore,	When required,	Nil.
Kilkenny,	10s.	4s. 4d.
Kilmacthomas,	1 suit on leaving Workhouse,	Nil.
New Ross,	20s.	Nil.
Thomastown,	Nil.	Nil.
Waterford	Two suits yearly,	School fees paid.

Though the ages of the children vary from infancy up to 10 years, the allowances are the same for each, with the exception of school fees.

The present average weekly cost of maintenance and clothing in the Workhouse in my district, for one of each of the following classes is, for—

	s.	d.
Infants,	1	10½
Children, 2 to 5	2	2
“ 5 to 9	2	3½
	6	3½

Being an average of 2s. 1½d. per week, or £5 9s. 5d. per annum, so that although at first sight the allowances made in some instances by Boards

of Guardians may appear to be small, if not altogether inadequate, they approach more nearly than is generally believed to the actual cost in the Workhouses. I should be glad if they did so in every case, allowing something additional for the care of infants and those children who need constant attention.

The present ages of 56 of the children boarded out in my district are as follows:—

1	Infant.
12	Children 2 to 5.
43	„ 5 to 9.
<hr/>	
56	

Seven of the above were sent out as infants.

The population of my district, in 1861, was 465,231; during the 10 years ended 29th September last, 1,679 infants, including some stillborn, are entered in the records of deaths in the Workhouses; 394 children 2 to 5, and 245 children 5 to 9.

This would give an annual rate of

167·9	Infants.
39·4	Children 2 to 5.
24·5	„ 5 to 9.

Hence the mortality of infants has been more than four times as great as that of children from 2 to 5, and nearly seven times as great as the mortality of children between the ages of 5 and 9.

In the Donaghmore Union, with a population of 9,504 in 1861, there had not been a death amongst the children in the Workhouse, from 2 to 9 years of age, for the ten years referred to, and the annual infant mortality in the Workhouse was 1·4.

The infant mortality in the Unions with large towns vastly exceeds that in the Unions in which there are none; for instance, in 7 such Unions, with a population in 1861 of 278,866, the number of infants who died in the Workhouses was 1,272; in the remaining 9 Unions in which there are no large towns, with a population of 186,365, the number of infants who died in the Workhouses was 407; had the mortality been at the same rate it would have been 850, or more than double. Hence I look for a reduction of infant mortality more to the poorer classes being properly housed in the country, than I do to any steps which it may be in the power of Boards of Guardians to take.

In nearly every instance I have found that the directions contained in your order of the 10th September, 1862, as to the personal inspection of the Relieving Officers has been duly attended to, but there has not been that attention as to reporting immediately after to the Board of Guardians as to the health, cleanliness, and treatment, as there ought to have been.

There is one Union in my district (Kilkenny) in which the Relieving Officer has reported with regularity and care; I regret to say his reports have not received the attention which they seemed to me to be entitled to, and I have more than once commented on the absence of prompt attention to his reports.

I confess that if similar reports are to be so treated as his have sometimes been, I should feel that it would be necessary to seek for supervision which would entail more prompt action.

Rules for placing orphan and deserted children at nurse have been adopted in some Unions, but the experiment has not hitherto assumed sufficient dimensions in this district to make the want of such rules and

forms seriously felt as yet. I should be glad to see a uniform set of rules and forms under your authority or sanction.

I think that the rules and forms used in the Unions of Belfast, Cork, and Dublin, together with the circular letter and general order of the late Poor Law Board as to the boarding out of pauper children, p. 11, &c., of the 23rd Annual Report, contain every point which has occurred to me in anxiously considering the subject. Many of the recommendations contained in these documents are, I am certain from my own experience, necessary in order to secure the proper working of a system which I have always been disposed to regard with favour, but which I have nevertheless felt apprehensive about, because of the dependence which must be placed on others, and the impossibility of such personal supervision as I should wish where such a helpless class is concerned.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURE in Mr. W. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ORPHAN and DESERTED CHILDREN who were placed out previous to the 12th July, 1869.

Union.	No. of Children.	Still remain at Nurse.	Returned to Workhouse.	Adopted by Name.	How the remainder are accounted for.
Abbeyleix, . . .	5	3	None.	None.	2 died.
Callan, . . .	3	2	None.	None.	1 died.
Donaghmore, . . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	—
Kilkenny, . . .	7	4	None.	1	Money left to £.
KilmacThomas, . . .	6	3	None.	1	2 have gone to service with farmers in the locality.
New Ross, . . .	1	None.	None.	None.	1 drowned.
Thomastown, . . .	2	2	None.	None.	NIL.
Waterford, . . .	2	None.	1	None.	Sent to England to an uncle who adopted her.
	26	14	1	2	9

Placed out subsequent to 12th July, 1869.

Union.	No. of Children.	Still remain at Nurse.	Returned to Workhouse.	Adopted by Name.	How the remainder are accounted for.
Abbeyleix, . . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	NIL.
Callan, . . .	2	1	None.	None.	1 died.
Donaghmore, . . .	1	1	None.	None.	NIL.
Kilkenny, . . .	27	23	2	1	1 taken by a relative.
KilmacThomas, . . .	6	5	None.	None.	1 died.
New Ross, . . .	4	4	None.	None.	NIL.
Thomastown, . . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	NIL.
Waterford, . . .	5	8	None.	None.	NIL.
Clonmel, . . .	3	None.	None.	None.	3 gone to America.
	51	42	2	1	6

No. 11.—REPORT from Mr. HORSLEY.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

March 4th, 1873.

Adverting to yours of the 21st January last, I have the honour to report that in my district very little advantage has been taken by Boards of Guardians of the powers conferred upon them under the provisions of section 9 (now repealed) of 25 & 26 Vic. cap. 83, or under those of 32 & 33 Vic. cap. 25, relative to the boarding out of orphans and deserted children.

In seven unions, namely, Bantry, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Skibbereen, Skull, and Tralee, no orphan or deserted children have been put out to nurse under either of the above-mentioned Acts; and it will be seen by the accompanying Returns made to me by the Clerks of the remaining Unions in my district, that only 95 children of the above-mentioned classes have been boarded out by the Guardians since the year 1862—namely, 47 prior to July, 1869, and 48 since that period up to the present time.

These children are accounted for as follows:—50 still remain out at nurse, 13 have been adopted by their nurses, 10 were claimed and given up to their parents, 7 have returned to the workhouses, 1 obtained service, and 9 have died. No particulars are given respecting the remaining 5 children necessary to make up the total of 95, but 4 of them appear, by the Clerk's return for Newcastle Union, to have been boarded out prior to July, 1869.

The very moderate rate of mortality among the 95 children in question may, I think, be taken as affording evidence that the existing regulations relative to the supervision of orphan and deserted children whilst at nurse are sufficient, when duly enforced by the Boards of Guardians, to secure for them proper care and treatment in all matters relating to their physical condition, and I am not, therefore, prepared to recommend any alterations in the regulations in question, further than to suggest that some provision should be made for the regular attendance at school of all healthy boarded out children who may have arrived at the age of six years.

It is greatly to be regretted that Boards of Guardians do not, whenever it may be practicable, put out to nurse all orphan and deserted infant children, as I believe it is universally admitted that good nursing, care, pure air, and freedom of action, such as are not easily procurable in any workhouse, however well regulated, are necessary towards promoting the health and physical development of that class of children, and towards securing a probability of their growing up to be men and women, and useful citizens.

To instance the foregoing observations, I may mention that, in the Tralee Union, where the Guardians have hitherto always declined to put out orphan and deserted infant children to nurse, the result has been that 46 out of 47 children of those classes admitted to the workhouse between 1862 and the 31st December, 1872, have died.

I have the honour to be, my lord and gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

S. HORSLEY.

To the Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

V.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF SLIGO UNION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE NEGLECTED STATE OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT TO NURSE IN THAT UNION BY THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

No. 1.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Sligo, January 25th, 1873.

With a view of making inquiry and reporting to you, as directed by your letter of the 21st instant, on the operation of the system of boarding out orphans and deserted children, I visited, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, the houses in which thirteen children were boarded, in the town of Sligo and its immediate vicinity, accompanied by Mr. Feeny, the Relieving Officer of the district.

The condition of most of the children, as regards lodging, clothing, bedding, and warmth, was not satisfactory. The circumstances of some were so bad that I deem it my duty to bring them before you, so that the Guardians may be addressed on the subject at their next meeting, on the 28th instant, and an opportunity afforded them of alleviating without delay their wretched condition.

The first case to which I beg to direct your attention is the house of a woman named Harte, in Lower Ropewalk-street, in which are boarded three children, named Patrick Henry, aged eight and a half years; John Kelly, two and a half years; and Mary Green, aged six months, at the rate of 3s. per week each in winter, and 2s. in summer. She has also boarding with her a child born some time since in the Lunatic Asylum here, for whose maintenance she is paid 5s. a month by a charitable person.

The outside room or kitchen occupied by this woman and the children is damp and comfortless, nearly destitute of furniture, and quite destitute of bedding.

The baby, aged six months, lay in a wooden cradle, without a bed of any kind, not even a particle of straw, between the board and the emaciated body. An empty feeding bottle lay near the little one, from which in vain it endeavoured to draw sustenance; it was in a state of squalor and emaciated to the last degree—so much so that I believe, unless it is promptly supplied with proper nutriment, a few days will terminate its existence.

The woman of the house, this baby, and the other three children, sleep on a bedstead, on an empty tick, their only covering being their day clothes and one blanket, some time since supplied by the Guardians.

Another case is that of a child named Anne Mannen, aged three years, boarded with a woman named Kerr, in James-street. The child was in a very uncleanly state, and was badly clothed. The woman stated that she had no change of clothes. After some difficulty I was permitted up stairs to see where the little child slept, and was much shocked to see that it lay almost on the bare boards, without any covering except a few filthy rags.

The remaining case is that of an imbecile named Catherine M'Donough, boarded with her aunt, Bridget Mullens, Lower Ropewalk. The child is partially paralyzed, and lay in bed in a most neglected state. An offensive odour was emitted from the bed, which consisted of twigs, rotten leaves, and some rotten straw.

I cannot help thinking how much better the condition of those children would be in the workhouse, where they would be properly

dieted and cared, than in their present shodes. The Relieving Officer visits those houses weekly, but somehow he overlooked their state, otherwise it is to be presumed he would have reported to the Guardians on their health, cleanliness, and treatment, as it was his duty to do, as pointed out in General Order, dated 10th October, 1872, par. 4, page 739, Compendium.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

No. 2.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin.

27th January, 1873.

Sir,

The Local Government Board having had occasion to call for a general report from all their Inspectors on the subject of boarding out orphan and deserted children, under the provisions of the 32 and 33 Vic. cap. 25, have received a report from their Inspector, Dr. Roughan, in which he states that, with a view to making the required report, he visited on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, the houses in which thirteen children were boarded, in the town of Sligo and its immediate vicinity, accompanied by Mr. Feeny, the Relieving Officer of the district.

The condition of most of the children, as regards lodging, clothing, bedding, and warmth, he states, was not satisfactory, and the circumstances of some were so bad that he deemed it his duty to bring them specially under the notice of the Local Government Board.

An extract from Dr. Roughan's report, giving the particulars of the cases specially referred to, is enclosed, and the Board request the immediate attention of the Board of Guardians to the subject, and especially to the cases of the unfortunate children whose shocking condition is described in the extract.

The Board also request that the Relieving Officer may be called upon for an immediate explanation of his apparent neglect of the duty devolving upon him in reference to such children, under the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 10th October, 1862, which requires the Relieving Officer, among other things, to visit each child once at least in every month, and also when any special occasion shall arise for so visiting it, and to report immediately thereafter to the Board of Guardians on its health, cleanliness, and treatment, together with such other particulars as the Guardians shall at any time require.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

No. 3.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Sligo, January 28, 1873.

I take leave to inform you that the infant Mary Green, referred to in my report of the 25th instant, died this day. I presume there will be a coroner's inquest, if there is, I shall advise you of particulars.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

No. 4.—EXTRACT from GUARDIAN'S MINUTES of 28th
JANUARY, 1873.

Read letter dated 27th January, 1873, No. 2,251, from Local Government Board relative to report from Dr. Roughan, on the condition of orphan and deserted children out at nurse in the Sligo district.

The Local Government Board's letter of the 27th instant has taken this Board greatly by surprise, inasmuch as they had the fullest confidence in their Relieving Officer, whose conduct hitherto has been exemplary, and whose careful supervision of the out-door infants they never questioned.

The Board feel thankful to their Local Inspector for the care and diligence displayed in investigating the orphan cases referred to in the Local Board's communication and trust he may never have occasion to report again the way the out-door infants have been treated by their nurses.

That Pat Henry, John, Kelly, and Mary Green, residing with Anne Hart, Catherine M'Donogh residing with Mrs. Mullen, and Anne Manion residing with Mrs. Kerr, be taken at once into the house, and if refused the Relieving Officer to take advice from our solicitor how he is to act; and a copy of letter from Local Government Board to be forwarded to the Relieving Officer for an explanation as to his apparent neglect.

That having read the communication from the Local Government Board and extract from Dr. Roughan's report, by which it appears that several of the children who are maintained out of this house are neglected, and are in an emaciated state; that the Relieving Officer shall have at once removed to the workhouse all young children at present maintained by nurses in Sligo district.

No. 5.—LETTER to Dr. ROUGHAN.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir,

3rd February, 1873.

Referring to your report of the 25th ultimo, and to your observations on the reference sheet attached to the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union on the 28th ultimo, in regard to certain orphan and deserted children placed out to nurse by the Guardians of that union, the Local Government Board desire to state, in reference to your attendance at the Guardians' meeting to-morrow, that they are of opinion some inquiry should be made regarding the mode pursued by the Board of Guardians in selecting nurses for the children put out to nurse.

It is manifest that in several cases visited by you, most improper selections had been made, and the sums devoted to a beneficent purpose very grossly abused.

Any undue influence which may have caused such improper selections ought to be exposed, whether used through paid officers or individual guardians, that the like may be avoided in future.

The Board request that you will be so good as to furnish them with a report on this subject after your visit to the Board of Guardians.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To Dr. Roughan, Inspector, Sligo.

No. 6.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Sligo, 30th January, 1873.

I have the honour to inform you that I was present and examined at the inquest held on yesterday on the body of the infant Mary Green, and enclose herewith copy of verdict returned by the jury.

Dr. Little, the principal witness examined, stated that he made a post-mortem examination and found the child extremely emaciated, and the ankles swollen; that the internal organs of abdomen and chest were healthy, the stomach and small intestines quite empty, and much distended with flatus; that the large intestines contained some pultaceous matter, and that in his opinion the child died from inanition, the result of defective assimilation.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing REPORT.

COPY of VERDICT on body of MARY GREEN, held 29th January, 1873.

R. H. WOOD, Coroner.

We find from the evidence of Doctor Little and others, that Mary Green died on the 28th inst., at Upper Rope-walk from natural causes, to wit, inanition; and we hope that the system of rearing orphans out of doors will not be renewed, and we beg to call the attention of the authorities to the sanitary state of the locality where the said child died, which we find in a filthy state.

Sligo, 29th January, 1873.

For self and fellows,

HUGH CONNELLAN, Foreman.

No. 7.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Sligo, February 5th, 1873.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, 2,601, I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Sligo Board of Guardians on yesterday, and made inquiry regarding the mode pursued by the Board in selecting nurses for children placed at nurse.

The Guardians informed me that almost invariably they were guided in their selections by the Relieving Officer. The Relieving Officer states that in all cases he recommended the present nurses as suitable persons, and that in some instances they were known to members of the Board who confirmed his recommendations. There are thirteen children at nurse in Relieving Officer Feeny's district, and, with four exceptions, the localities in which they have been placed are most objectionable; three of the children referred to in my special report were taken into the workhouse on yesterday, the other being an idiot and partially paralysed, was permitted to remain with her aunt, she promising to take better care of it.

The Guardians increased the allowance for maintenance from 3s. to 4s., and directed the Relieving Officers to visit each house in which a child has been placed at nurse, and to provide where required suitable bedding.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

No. 8.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 4th FEBRUARY, 1873.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

That the children placed at nurse outside (with the exception of those with Anne Hart and Mrs. Kerr) be left with Mrs. M'Keon, Mrs. Carty, and Mrs. Mullen, their respective nurses, who have complied with the

order of the Board, and that the Relieving Officer be directed to make a minute inspection of the nurses and their bouses from time to time, and intimate to the nurses that his visits shall be when perhaps they least expect them, and not on any fixed day, and that the nurses be directed to attend with the children before the Board on the first Tuesday of each month, and from time to time as often as required.

An amendment was also put, that all the children out at nurse in the Sligo district *be taken into the Workhouse*, and on a poll being taken, four voted for the resolution, and three for the amendment, when the resolution was declared carried.

That a *bedstead and bedding* be supplied to Ellen Calway, orphan out at nurse.

Read letter dated February 3rd, 1873, from Union Solicitor—with reference to children placed out at nurse—stating that if they can be taken from the parties they are nursed with, without committing a *breach of the peace*, it can be done, but if not, they must apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for power to take them by force.

The following Letter was read from Relieving Officer FEENEY :—

In compliance with your order directing me to give an explanation relative to the state of the orphan children, as described in the report of Dr. Roughan, Local Government Inspector, I beg to state that I very much regret that those poor children should be so much neglected by their nurses, in whom I had the utmost confidence up to the day on which I accompanied Dr. Roughan on his inspection.

I invariably visited these children *once a week*. This visit was generally made on Wednesday, on which day I paid each of the nurses her usual allowance, and on these occasions I had ample opportunity of seeing the children, and of judging of their state of health, cleanliness, and the attention bestowed on them, which I always considered satisfactory. I think I am right in stating that on a recent occasion these children were before the Board, and the Guardians seemed to be well satisfied that they were well cared for, and all their wants properly attended to.

I must confess that I was greatly surprised to find those children so much neglected when I visited them in company with Dr. Roughan, contrasted with the manner in which I usually found them at my accustomed visit. The only inference I can draw from these facts is, that *the nurses knowing the time of my visit endeavoured to make their place and the children present the best possible appearance*.

I now beg to draw the attention of the Board to the bedding referred to in the Inspector's report, and wish to state with reference thereto that I supplied bedding to the nurses of the children referred to in the Inspector's report on the 28th September, 1872, and which if preserved would be sufficient for the wants and comforts of the children.

I will first take the case of the three children residing with Anne Hart. On the 10th of February, 1872, Francis Davy and John Kelly, two of the children residing with her, got each a blanket, rug, and sheet, together with wearing apparel, and on the 28th September gave the same Anne Hart a blanket, rug, and sheet, with wearing apparel, for the sole use of Mary Green.

The second is that of Anne Marion, boarded with Mrs. Kerr, who also got bedding in November, 1870, and wearing apparel about six months ago. The third is that of Catherine McDonogh, at nurse with her aunt, Biddy Mullen, whose bed consists of twigs and rotten leaves.

The nurse accounts for this by stating that she got these articles from the chapel, being a part of the Bethlehem Crib usually erected there at Christmas time, these she thought might have some effect upon the child by placing them under where she lay.

I trust, gentlemen, that the foregoing detail of facts will be sufficient to convince you that each and every one of these nurses got an ample stock of bedding and clothing if they had been preserved for the use of the children, and

the only inference I can draw from this is, in case of Hart, that she disposed of them, which accounts for their absence, as referred to in Dr. Roughan's report. I greatly regret the death of the infant Mary Green, which took place on the 28th instant, but I feel satisfied that I left at the disposal of the nurse in charge of her, if she had made right use of it, and expended it in the support of the child, a sufficient allowance, viz., 3s., ordered by your Board, weekly, to purchase any nourishment required for its maintenance. I trust, therefore, gentlemen, that you will be satisfied with this my explanation, and that you will deem it sufficient to exonerate me from any culpable neglect in the discharge of my duties towards these poor children, for whose wellbeing I always evinced the deepest concern, and I will do myself the justice in saying that I always promptly brought before you any and everything that I considered would tend to make them comfortable or ameliorate their condition, and on those occasions I always found the Board ready and willing to respond to my application.

That a gross deception has been practised on me by these nurses is apparent, as from the healthful appearance of Francis Davy and John Kelly, the two older children in care of Anne Hart, I could never anticipate that any neglect existed. The younger one, Mary Green, was delicate from its birth, and appeared never to have rallied from the dying condition it presented when found.

I have been eighteen years in your service, and I trust I may with confidence appeal to the Board for a testimony as to how I have discharged my duties in connexion with my office during the lengthened period, and during which time there never has been the slightest charge of neglect brought against me until now; and I trust that in consideration of this long and faithfully performed service the Board will exonerate me from any wilful neglect, and I promise that for the future no pains or trouble of mine shall be spared in performing my duties vigilantly and efficiently, so as to guard against any imposition or deception on the part of any person who is under my charge in the administration of relief.

(Signed)

M. FEENEY.

Having considered the explanation of the Relieving Officer, we regret to find that Mr. Feeney has in some cases been deceived, and that he be admonished by the Board to be more particular in future in discharging his duties under the order of 10th October, 1862.

The Board have had many of the children before them to-day (February 4th) and they appear to be well cared for.

RESOLVED,—That a good straw bed be supplied to each of the nurses who have charge of children, and replaced from time to time as may be found necessary by the Relieving Officer, who is directed to inspect them frequently, and that the allowance for each child be increased from 3s. to 4s. per week, in consequence of the advanced price of fuel and provisions, and that on this day fortnight and monthly hereafter, they make special reports upon the condition of each child.

No. 9.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
February 10, 1873.

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union on the 4th instant, forwarding an explanation furnished by Relieving Officer Feeney, in compliance with the request of the Board in their letter of the 27th ultimo, regarding the condition of certain orphan and deserted children out at nurse, as described in a recent report received from their Inspector, Dr. Roughan, and in reference thereto the Board have to state that they do not consider the Relieving Officer's explanation satisfactory, and having regard to the fatal consequences of

neglect in one of the cases, they think the Board of Guardians should call on him to resign his office.

The Board have at the same time to state, in reference to the Guardians' resolution on the subject, that they have no confidence in the increased rate of weekly payment for nurse children, or extra supplies of bedding and clothing, securing for them proper attention and kindness when placed out with persons so improperly selected as appears to have been the case in the Sligo Union; and they would gladly hear that the children now out at nurse had been all returned to the Workhouse, to the care of the Master, Matron, Medical Officer, Nurses, and Teachers.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk of the Sligo Union.

No. 10.—**READ**,—**LETTER**, dated February 10th, 1873, No. 3,206/73, from LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, relative to explanation furnished by Relieving Officer FEENEY, &c., and suggesting that all the Children out at Nurse be taken into the Workhouse.

Memorandum :

In reference to the letter of the Local Government Board, suggesting that our Relieving Officer should be called upon to resign his office in consequence of one of the children placed at nurse having died for alleged neglect, we respectfully refer the Local Government Board to the evidence at the inquest, where it appeared that the child in question was found in a dying state, and from the medical testimony it was manifest the child died from natural weakness; the other two children with the same nurse appeared before the Board healthy and strong, and therefore we are of opinion the condition in which they were found must have been exceptional, and believe there was no wilful neglect on the part of the Relieving Officer; taking into account his long and faithful services hitherto without censure, we would ask the Local Government Board not to press for his resignation on this occasion.

Having read Local Government Board's letter—Resolved, that we approve of the suggestion made to us in reference to the orphan children, and hereby direct our Relieving Officer to bring all those into the workhouse who are now out at nurse in the town of Sligo.

No. 11.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
17th February, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union on the 11th instant, containing an entry of their letter of the 10th instant, referring to the explanation furnished by Mr. Feeney, Relieving Officer, in regard to the condition of orphan and deserted children placed out at nurse by the Guardians, one of whom died recently, and requesting under the circumstances that he may be required to resign his office, the parties to whom the children were given having been recommended by him to the Guardians.

The Local Government Board have also had before them the resolu-

tion of the Guardians, in which they state that they "believe there was no wilful neglect on the part of the Relieving Officer" in these cases, and taking into account his long and faithful services they request that his resignation may not be pressed for on this occasion.

The Local Government Board having regard to the opinion expressed by the Guardians as to the manner in which Mr. Feeney has generally discharged his duties, and to their wishes that his services may be retained, will not require his resignation of the office of Relieving Officer.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

No. 12.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 4th March, 1873

The cases of the orphan children lately taken into the workhouse were considered, and it was resolved to allow the following out to nurse, viz., Pat. Henry, Martin Kane, Pat. Scanlon, and Anne Manson, and Peter Mooney, at an allowance of 3s. per week to each.

No. 13.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
10th March, 1873.

The Local Government Board have had before them a resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union of the 4th instant, directing that five of the orphan children recently taken into the workhouse be again placed out at nurse, at an allowance for each of 3s. a week; and the Board desire to state that they trust that no pains will be spared in selecting proper persons for the care and nurture of these children.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

No. 14.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 11th MARCH, 1873.

READ,—Letter, dated March 10th, 1873, No. 6,065, from Local Government Board, relative to cases of orphan children lately placed out at nurse, and hoping proper nurses would be selected, &c.

Report read from Relieving Officer Feeney, relative to case of Pat. Henry, boarded with Anne Hart, stating the bedding, house, &c., to be in the same wretched condition as recently reported by Dr. Roughan, also firing much neglected—found only three or four clods of turf in the fire-place.

"The Board having considered the report of their Relieving Officer with regard to the boy at nurse, Pat. Henry, desire that he be received into the house again."

That Pat. Finan, orphan, be given out to nurse to his aunt, Mrs. Gilgan, at 3s. per week.

No. 15.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
15th March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union on the 11th instant, containing an entry of a report from Relieving Officer Feeney, stating that one of the children referred to in the Board's letter of the 10th instant as having been recently put out to nurse has been placed with the nurse, Anne Hart, and that her bedding, house, &c., are in the same wretched condition as when reported on by Dr. Roughan some time since, and with reference thereto the Board request that they may be furnished with a specific statement of the persons with whom all the children have been again put out to nurse.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

The Clerk, Sligo Union.

No. 16.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 18th MARCH, 1873.

READ,—Letter, dated March 15th, 1873, No. 6,961, from Local Government Board, relative to orphan children placed out at nurse, and requesting to be furnished with a specific statement of the persons to whom the children have been again given to—

Orphans lately allowed out from work-house to nurse.	With whom boarded.
Pat. Henry (ordered into workhouse),	Anne Hart (no relation).
Martin Kane,	John McGetrick (no relation).
Pat. Scanlon,	Anne Foley (his aunt).
Anne Manion (ordered into work-house),	Catherine Carr (no relation).
Peter Mooney,	Anne Mooney (sunt-in-law).
Pat. Finna,	Anne Gilgan (sunt).

READ,—Extract from Relieving Officer Feeney's report, relative to case of Anne Manion boarded with Mrs. Kerr, stating that he visited her when in bed, and considered the covering insufficient.

Memorandum.—That Anne Manion referred to be taken into the Workhouse again.

"The Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union beg leave to bring under the attention of the Local Government Board the case of Pat. Henry, a boy of 9 years, at nurse with Anne Hart, who has been reported by the Relieving Officer as a person of no means and in a destitute condition. The Guardians have instructed her, through the Relieving Officer, to deliver up the boy to them, but she has refused and still keeps possession of him, notwithstanding that the Guardians have stopped her usual weekly allowance.

"The Guardians request the Local Government Board will inform them what further means are left them for the recovery of the boy, Pat. Henry, and instruct them how to proceed."

No. 17.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
24th March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union, on the 18th instant, containing a list of the names of persons with whom the Guardians have lately placed some orphan and deserted children to nurse; and the Local Government Board regard with much surprise and concern the fact that several of the children found by Dr. Roughan undergoing ill-usage, after being brought back to the work-house, were returned to the same parties.

The Local Government Board request the Guardians will state by what considerations they were led to adopt this course of action in each particular case.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

No. 18.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 25th MARCH, 1873.

READ,—Letter, date March 24th, 1873, from Local Government Board, relative to the cases of the orphan children lately placed out at nurse, and requesting the Guardians would state by what considerations they were led to allow them to the same parties which were reported on by Dr. Roughan.

Memorandum.—In answer to the letter from the Local Government Board with regard to the orphan children out at nurse, the Sligo Board beg to state that two children (not several) have been returned to the nurses reported as unfit by Dr. Roughan. One (Anne Manion) was returned by mistake; the other (Pat. Henry) was returned under the circumstance that the child had been in this woman's care for seven years (from his birth), and an affection had sprung up between them which the Board were loath to destroy.

Both nurses have refused to give up the children, and the Sligo Board of Guardians are surprised that no answer has been sent to them from the Local Government with regard to what steps the Board can legally take to get the children brought back.

No. 19.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
31st March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union, on the 25th instant, containing a resolution stating the circumstances under which two of the children were sent back to the care of the same nurses with whom they were found ill-used by Dr. Roughan, on his visit in January last, and inquiring what steps should now be taken by the Guardians to recover these children, as the parties with whom they were placed refuse to give them up.

In reply the Local Government Board have to state that they have referred to the proceedings of the Guardians from the 4th of February to the present time, and, so far as they are informed, they understand

that all the children at nurse in Sligo had been, by directions of the Guardians, brought back to the workhouse. It appears strange to the Local Government Board that the Guardians should afterwards cause any of the children to be placed out again with persons known to be objectionable, especially after they had been advised, on the 3rd of February, by their own solicitor, that a resort to the Court of Queen's Bench was necessary to obtain possession of the children, if they could not be recovered without the use of force.

The Local Government Board can give the Board of Guardians no assistance in repairing so grave a mistake of judgment, and must refer them to their legal adviser, with a recommendation to be guided by his advice.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

VI.—REPORT FROM THE VICE-GUARDIANS OF MILLSTREET UNION AT THE CLOSE OF THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THEY WERE APPOINTED.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Millstreet, 13th March, 1873.

As our term of office as Vice-Guardians of the Millstreet Union is drawing to a close, we deem it our duty to submit to you a short report of our proceedings while we have been intrusted with the management of the Union, and of the condition in which we leave it on the re-appointment of the Local Board.

On entering upon our duties in October, 1871, our immediate attention was given to the requirements of the destitute poor in the Union, the regular administration of relief having been interfered with by the non-attendance of the Guardians, and the state of the workhouse being in many respects unsatisfactory from the failure of the Board to exercise the necessary supervision over the officers, and to superintend the general management of the institution; we at once considered all the applications for relief and gave the necessary orders thereon, and we have periodically and cautiously revised the list of persons receiving both indoor and outdoor relief, endeavouring to administer it without extravagance, but at the same time with a due regard to the wants of the poor.

The internal management of the workhouse has had our constant attention, the food, clothing, and supplies of every description being subjected to our personal supervision, while classification, discipline, and cleanliness were duly enforced.

We found the supply of provisions very unsatisfactory particularly in the articles of bread, meat, and milk, the bread and milk being much adulterated, and the meat being of inferior quality, and supplied with an undue proportion of bone; the contractors excused themselves on the plea that they tendered at prices which were not remunerative, but we insisted on their carrying out their engagements, even at a loss to themselves, and on entering into fresh contracts we gave a fair price for each article, and the workhouse is now supplied with all requisites of a good and wholesome quality.

The external timber works, the eave shoots, and the down pipes of the entire establishment were thoroughly painted with two coats of white lead during the last spring by pauper labour, at a saving to the ratepayers of about £60; the altar in the chapel was also painted and improved, the steps carpeted and the flooring repaired. A kitchen with

a suitable range has been fitted up in the Infirmary building from which the sick poor derive much advantage in having their meals served regularly and comfortably, instead of being carried to them as formerly from the cook-house of the main building. The bedsteads have been remodelled, and furnished with head and foot boards, and those of the very old and feeble supplied with side slips. The girls' play ground has been thoroughly drained and the entire of the farm work carried on by the inmates, which in former years cost the Union on an average about £2. a week; stock of clothing and provisions has been regularly taken, and there is an ample supply of good clothing material and bedding in store.

The schools are carefully and efficiently conducted by competent and diligent teachers, the boys are suitably employed after school hours, some on the land, and others in the bakehouse and tailors' shop; the girls sew, wash, knit, and make a good deal of the house clothing in addition to all their own, having a sewing machine in the school which we provided for their employment and instruction. The reports of the Inspectors show that the literary education of the children receives due attention, and that their progress is satisfactory.

In regard to the financial position of the Union it is only necessary for us to observe that we shall leave it free of all debt (except the loan for the water works), and we believe that the balance in the treasurer's hands will be found sufficient for the requirements of the Union to the 29th of September next. The system of requiring all accounts to be furnished (when practicable) on printed and uniform bills has been introduced, and no payments are made unless the invoice or board orders are presented, and duly certified by the Clerk or Master.

On the day after our arrival in Millstreet a deputation from the inhabitants waited upon us, and urged us to lose no time in taking the necessary steps for supplying the town with pure water. Millstreet is a town containing about 220 houses, and with a population of 1,500 persons; the inhabitants were obliged to obtain water for drinking and culinary purposes from a mountain stream nearly a mile off, or from an open stream flowing through the most wretched and filthy parts of the town, polluted with all sorts of impurities, and into which the entire sewage of the town and barracks is discharged; the use of such water was most baneful to public health, and the fruitful cause of epidemic and every other dangerous disease. We immediately proceeded to borrow the sum of £800 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of the rates, this being the amount of the estimate prepared by Mr. Nathaniel Jackson, C.E. and County Surveyor. The loan having been obtained and all preliminaries arranged, contracts were entered into for the supply of pipes, and for building of the reservoir, and the works commenced in the month of May last. A reservoir of 4,166 cubic feet, capable of containing 25,000 gallons was erected at the foot of Clara mountain, and is kept constantly full by a stream flowing from numerous springs in the vicinity; the water is carried on by means of metal pipes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, through the workhouse which is abundantly supplied, and thence a distance of one mile and a half to the town of Millstreet, where there is now a regular flow of pure spring water from five fountains. This is a boon of incalculable advantage to the inhabitants, which they duly appreciate, and for which they had long fruitlessly sought, and they admit that they would not now enjoy it but for the interposition of the Poor Law Commissioners in putting in force the salutary power they possessed of superseding the Local Board of Guardians, who were idly agitating, but not advancing the much required work.

The abundant supply of water at high pressure will also prove a great benefit to the townspeople and workhouse inmates in case of fire, as they have been up to the present time very insufficiently protected in that respect.

These works have all been completed (except a part of the roofing of the tank which is not entirely covered in owing to the inclemency of the weather—the materials are however purchased and paid for and the work can be finished in a few days) at a cost of £1,100, which is £300 over the estimate, but the excess was caused by the increased price of iron as well as the general rise in the labour market. The liquidation of this debt will not press heavily on the ratepayers, and will not be much felt considering the advantages derived; the loan of £800 will be cleared off in twenty years by an annual rate of three halfpence in the pound on the two divisions of Coomlogane and Drishane in which the town is situated, and one-fifth of a penny in the pound on the Union at large, and the additional sum of £300 which we were unavoidably compelled to expend has been taken from the funds of the Union, and is a charge on the divisions of Coomlogane and Drishane amounting to seven pence halfpenny in the pound on the valuation, and three farthings in the pound on the Union at large.

We now give up the trust reposed in us, having exercised our powers to the utmost of our ability, and we hope that our proceedings have met with your approval, and that we have discharged our duties as Vice-Guardians in a manner conducive to the interests of the ratepayers and the poor of the Millstreet Union.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

LOFTUS ROBINSON, } Vice-Guardians.
C. NAISH, }

To the Local Government Board for Ireland,
Dublin.

VII.—CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF VOTING BY BALLOT AT BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD of GUARDIANS of KILMALLOCK UNION, dated 23rd January, 1873.

Three applications were received for the office of Relieving and Sanitary Officer, Kilfinane District:—

Doctor Sheedy moved, that the election take place by ballot. J. Bruce, esq., J.P., seconded the motion. Mr. James Hayes moved as an amendment, and Mr. Wm. Carroll seconded, that the election go on as usual.

A poll being taken, 22 Guardians voted for the ballot and 6 against. The election was accordingly held by ballot.

The result of the scrutiny was:

15	votes for David Cronin.
11	„ John Morony.
1	vote for Bryan O'Donnell.
1	blank.

28

David Cronin was accordingly elected.

No. 2.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
29th January, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilmallock Union on the 23rd inst., from which it appears that Mr. David Cronin was elected to the office of Relieving Officer and Sanitary Officer for the Kilmallock Dispensary District, and that the election took place by ballot; and the Board desire to state that the course adopted by the Guardians in this election is, in the opinion of the Local Government Board open to serious objection, and as a part of the Board of Guardians is annually elected by the ratepayers it is of the utmost consequence that ratepayers should be enabled to ascertain in what way their representatives have voted on any question in the discharge of their duty.

The Local Government Board for Ireland therefore request that the Guardians will proceed to a new election of Relieving Officer in the usual manner.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk to the Guardians,
Kilmallock.

No. 3.—EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 27th February, 1873.

The letter from the Local Government Board requiring the Guardians to proceed to a new election of Relieving Officer in the usual way in place of by ballot having been read it was—

On the motion of Dr. Sheedy, seconded by J. Bruce, esq., J.P.

Resolved unanimously, that all divisions at this Board in future be taken by ballot.

No. 4.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
5th March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilmallock Union on the 27th ultimo, containing a minute, stating that the letter from the Local Government Board, requiring the Guardians to proceed to a new election of Relieving Officer in the usual way, in place of by ballot, having been read, it was resolved that all divisions at the Board in future be taken by ballot; and the Local Government Board desire to state that they have learnt, by inquiry in the usual manner, that no personal objection exists to Mr. Cronin as Relieving Officer, and therefore will not withhold their approval to his appointment, notwithstanding the objectionable manner in which the votes were taken.

With regard to the resolution passed to conduct all future divisions at the Board in the same way, the Local Government Board will, by the exercise of their authority to regulate the proceedings of Boards of Guardians,* render illegal from henceforth the taking of votes on divisions by ballot.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

* See General Order, page 37.

No. 5.—LETTER to the UNDER SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
15th March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to transmit, for the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying General Order prohibiting voting by ballot, or in any other secret manner, at meetings of Guardians of the several Poor Law Unions throughout Ireland.*

The Board have found it necessary to issue this order, being aware that in several unions the Guardians have proposed to adopt vote by ballot. Objections and remonstrances have been addressed to such Boards from time to time, on the ground that a part of a Board of Guardians is annually elected by the ratepayers, who ought, therefore, to be enabled to ascertain in what way their representatives have voted on any question; but the Local Government Board has been obliged, at the same time, to admit that such a mode of voting has not been prohibited by Act of Parliament or by any rule or order heretofore issued, regulating the proceedings of Boards of Guardians.

The unions above referred to are those of Limerick, Rathkeale, Ballyvaughan, Navan, Mallow, Magherafelt, Urlingford, Kenmare, Thurles, Kilmallock, and Larne. In the last-mentioned union the practice of voting by ballot has prevailed for some time, and the Kilmallock Board has recently passed a resolution, which was unanimous, that "all divisions at this Board in future be taken by ballot."

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

T. H. Burke, esq., &c., &c., Dublin Castle

APPENDIX B.

CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, THE VACCINATION ACTS, AND THE SANITARY ACTS.

No. 1.—ANNUAL APPOINTMENT of DISPENSARY COMMITTEES and WARDENS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
25th March, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call your attention to the circular of the Poor Law Commissioners dated the 21st of March, 1862, relating to the annual appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens, and to the extracts from previous circulars, appended thereto; and they request that you will take the necessary steps, as pointed out in the circular referred to, to place before the Board of Guardians, after the annual election, a correct list of the members of the Board entitled to be members of the respective Dispensary Committees in the Union.

This ought to be done by distinct resolution and recorded on the minutes.

* See page 37.

As soon as the Committee shall have been completed for any Dispensary District, the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such committee, for the special purpose of appointing their honorary officers for the current year, in accordance with articles 6 and 7 of the Dispensary Regulations, and you should give notice thereof to each member of the Dispensary Committee, in accordance with articles 11 and 13 of the Dispensary Regulations.

A form for the return of officers of the several Dispensary Committees in the Union will be forwarded to you in due course.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

NO. 2.—RETURN of OFFICERS of DISPENSARY COMMITTEES.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
3rd April, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to their circular of the 25th ultimo, relating to the annual appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens, the Local Government Board for Ireland enclose herewith a form for the return of officers of the several Dispensary Committees in the Union.

In the circular above referred to the Board recommended that as soon as the committee should have been completed for any Dispensary District, the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such committee, for the special purpose of appointing their honorary officers for the current year, in accordance with the Dispensary Regulations, and that you should give notice thereof to each member of the Dispensary Committee, in accordance with those regulations; and if this recommendation has not been acted upon in the case of any Dispensary District in the Union, the Board request that you will bring the matter again under the notice of the Board of Guardians.

Articles 6 and 7 of the Dispensary Regulations of 29th November, 1869, relate to the appointment of the honorary officers, and articles 11 and 13 relate to the notice of meeting.

The Board enclose three copies of the form so as to enable you to make the return in duplicate to this office, and to retain a copy for the use of the Board; and they request that you will procure the necessary information with the least practicable delay, and then forward your return to this office.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

NO. 3.—APPOINTMENT of COMMITTEES under SANITARY ACTS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
22nd April, 1872.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland having reason to believe that in some instances Boards of Guardians have not, since the recent annual election of Guardians, re-appointed committees under the Sewage Utilization Act, and the

Nuisances Removal Act, and as some of the members of the committees which were formerly appointed may not continue to be qualified, not being any longer Guardians of the Union, the Commissioners desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the subject, as it appears desirable that these committees should be appointed in the same manner as the Dispensary Committees after each annual election of Guardians.

The Commissioners annex, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of their circular letter of the 30th March, 1867, in which they pointed out the constitution and the functions of each of the three different committees that may be appointed under the Sanitary Acts, and of the two circulars, dated respectively the 17th October and the 5th December, 1866, which are therein referred to.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30th March, 1867.

Committees under Sanitary Act.

SIR,

The election of Guardians for the current year in the several Unions being now completed, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland think it right to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the propriety of re-appointing committees, under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Sewage Utilization Act and the Nuisances Removal Acts.

On this subject the Commissioners desire to refer the Board of Guardians to their circular letter of the 17th October last, by which it will be seen that the Act contemplates three distinct committees, viz. :—

1. The Sanitary Committee, which is in fact the Dispensary Committee of the district, and whose functions as Sanitary Committee under the Diseases Prevention Act are only called into action when an order in council under that Act is in force (29 & 30 Vic., c. 90, sec. 83).
2. The committee of the Nuisance Authority, the action of which is continuous, and which must consist exclusively of members of the body by which it is appointed, that is, members of the Board of Guardians where the Board is the Nuisance Authority (18 & 19 Vic., c. 121, sec. 5; and 23 & 24 Vic., c. 77, sec. 5).
3. The committee of the Sewer Authority, the action of which is also continuous, and which must be appointed at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, and may consist partly of ratepayers (28 & 29 Vic., c. 90, sec. 4).

The Guardians may appoint one or more committees for each of the purposes above mentioned (Nos. 2 and 3), and the Commissioners recommend the Guardians to take the subject into consideration with a view to appointing Nuisance and Sewer Committees for such parts of the Union as are not within the jurisdiction of another Sewer and Nuisance Authority; and the Commissioners think it might be advisable to consider the propriety of dividing the Union into districts consisting of electoral divisions for these purposes and appointing committees for each district.

The Commissioners enclose another copy of the circular of the 17th October last, above referred to, and also a copy of another circular, dated the 5th December, on the subject of appointing Sanitary Inspectors, to which the attention of the Guardians is requested.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17th October, 1866.

Mode of charging Expenses under Sanitary Act.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward herewith a General Order issued by them under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, prescribing the mode in which certain items of expenditure, incurred under the authority of that Act, are to be charged in the accounts of the Board of Guardians. Such expenditure may be incurred either directly by the Board of Guardians, or through the agency of some committee appointed either for the purposes of the Sewage Utilization Act, the Nuisances Removal Acts, or the Diseases Prevention Act.

It is of much importance that the functions of these several committees should be exercised by the body to which they legally belong, and by no other; for not only might the legality of expenditure, conducted by a wrong agency, be brought in question, but the area of chargeability, as will be seen by the terms of the Sealed Order, will depend on the question, under what provision of the law, and through what particular agency, it has taken place.

In order to avoid confusion, as far as practicable, the Commissioners have defined the agency of the Dispensary Committee of Management to be that of "The Sanitary Committee," whose function is to assist the Guardians in carrying out the purposes of the "Diseases Prevention Act," when cholera is in the Union. Any committee appointed by the Guardians, acting as Sewer Authority, should, therefore, for distinction's sake, as well as in conformity with the language of the Act of Parliament, be called, not the "Sanitary Committee," but the "Sewer Committee" of the Union, or other district within the Union for which it may be appointed. Similarly, and for the same reasons, any committee appointed by the Guardians, acting as Nuisance Authority under the Nuisances Removal Acts, should be called the "Nuisance Committee" for the Union, or other district within the Union for which it may be appointed.

None of these committees are accounting bodies, but agents merely, acting for the Board of Guardians who must account with the Electoral Divisions of the Union for expenditure conducted through such agencies, in the same way as for expenditure directly incurred by the Board itself; such expenditure being subject to the inspection and authority of the Auditor of the Union, in the same manner as the poor law relief expenditure.

It is desirable, therefore, that as far as possible the sums expended under the Sanitary Act should be paid by order of the Board of Guardians by cheque on their Treasurer, to the parties entitled to receive them.

If under any sudden emergency or necessity of an urgent kind, cash should be placed at the disposal of a committee, or any member or members thereof, it will at once be apparent that proper vouchers for the disbursement of all sums should be obtained and preserved, and finally deposited with the Clerk of the Union, for the purpose of being submitted to the Auditor when auditing the accounts.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5th December, 1866.

SIR,

Sanitary Inspectors.

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have observed that the Guardians of many Unions which have not yet been attacked by cholera, or in which cholera, having broken out, appears no longer likely to prevail, have shown a disposition to lessen their expenditure under the Sanitary Act of 1866, by discontinuing the services of Inspectors of Nuisances, or Sanitary Inspectors as they are sometimes called.

The fact that the present invasion of cholera commenced almost at the same time with the introduction of the new sanitary law, may, perhaps, have given

rise to a supposition that when the one is disappearing the other ceases to be necessary.

No doubt, on the disappearance of the epidemic from Ireland, and the withdrawal or termination of the Order in Council, and of the Sealed Order of the Commissioners relating to treatment and prevention of the spread of the disease, all expenses of an extraordinary nature incurred under the provisions of the latter order will also cease, inasmuch as, in fact, they could not continue to be legally incurred.

But the provisions of the Sanitary Act are not directed against cholera alone, but against every description of dangerous contagious disease, especially the more fatal kinds of fever, which, although not now epidemic, are always prevailing more or less in the country with fatal effects, and may at any time become epidemic.

These diseases are promoted in the same way as cholera, by the impurity of the air, more especially of that within the dwelling-house, and by the use of impure water, unwholesome food, and other like causes.

The removal of nuisances, the maintenance of proper drainage, the supply of pure water to the population of towns and villages, and the prevention of overcrowding in dwelling-houses, are objects which the legislature has determined shall henceforward be continuously carried out for the security of the public health, and has, therefore, created permanent powers and imposed permanent responsibilities for that purpose; and there is no Union in Ireland in which, henceforth, it will not be necessary for the Guardians to employ, at all times, one or more Inspectors of Nuisance, in order to enable them to carry out continuously and permanently these objects of the legislature.

The office of Inspector of Nuisances will necessarily vary much as to the extent of its duties, and the amount of remuneration for their performance according to the circumstances of the district. In some cases it may be proper to employ a person devoting himself wholly to the office; in other cases, especially in rural districts, Relieving Officers or other officers under the control of the Guardians can be invested with the duties; but in the opinion of the Commissioners all territory which is within the district of the Guardians as a Sewer or Nuisance Authority, should be under some person having authority to act as an Inspector of Nuisances, and responsible for reporting to the Guardians every case requiring any exercise of their powers either as Sewer or Nuisance Authority.

In the discharge of their sanitary duties the Guardians must be prepared to encounter some additional annual expenditure from the Poor Rates; but whenever epidemic disease is not present the ordinary sanitary expenses will be found to be only a light additional burthen; and it must be borne in mind that the continuous and permanent powers, if properly exercised, will obviate the more expensive arrangements which it would become necessary to adopt in the presence of epidemic disease.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

NO. 4.—DISPENSARY NOTICES.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

22nd April, 1872.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to draw your attention to the provisions of article 4 of the Dispensary Regulations, under which you are required, after the completion of the dispensary committee in each year, to prepare a notice specifying the persons and their residences to whom application may be made for tickets for medical relief, with various other particulars which are set forth in that article and in the form of notice given in the Order (Form N).

This notice is to be posted at each dispensary in the district to which it relates, and at such other places therein as may be necessary for the due notification of the dispensary arrangements.

As it is desirable that any changes which may have been made by the formation of the new committee, in the persons authorized to give tickets, should be promptly made known, your immediate attention is requested to this subject if you have not already issued the revised notices.

It would be well to take the opportunity of ascertaining whether the notice board (Form O) remains affixed on the exterior of the dispensary, and whether it is in good condition and legible.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

APPENDIX C.

CIRCULARS AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ACT.

I.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND) ACT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
17th August, 1872.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians a copy of "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872." (35 & 36 Vic., c. 69.)

It will be seen by reference to the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Act, and to the schedule referred to in the 2nd section, that the administration of the Poor Law Acts, the Medical Charities Act, the Vaccination Acts, the Burial Grounds Acts, and the Sanitary Laws, will be carried on as at present until certain appointments have been made under the 3rd section, and that thereafter the above-mentioned laws will be administered by a Board to be entitled "The Local Government Board for Ireland."

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 2.—APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Office of Local Government Board for Ireland,
Dublin, 25th September, 1872.

SIR,

Adverting to the circular letter addressed to you by direction of the Poor Law Commissioners on the 22nd ult., transmitting a copy of "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," I am now directed to acquaint you that the Local Government Board has been established in accordance with the provisions of that Act, and that the Poor Law Commission has consequently ceased to exist.

The Act does not make any change in the local administration of the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts, which will be carried on as heretofore by the Boards of Guardians and their officers, subject to the control of the Local Government Board.

All future communications should be addressed to the "Local Government Board for Ireland," instead of the Poor Law Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant.

B. BANKS.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 3.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
1st October, 1872.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to bring under the notice of the several Town Councils, Municipal Commissioners, and Town Commissioners in Ireland the recent legislation regarding the government of towns and the administration of the sanitary laws in Ireland.

By the Act 35 and 36 Vic., c. 69, the functions of the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant relating to the matters above mentioned, have devolved upon the Local Government Board for Ireland.

On the 21st August, 1871, a previous Act was passed, which is called the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871.

That Act applies to all towns in Ireland which are under any form of local government, whether Town Council or Commissioners, under the Act 9 Geo. IV., under the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108, under the Towns Improvement Act, 17 and 18 Vic., c. 103, or finally under any local Act.

The main purpose of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871, was to give to the governing body, in any case, some power or powers which they did not possess, and which that body desired, with the assent of the ratepayers, to possess, but which heretofore could not be obtained without direct application to Parliament, at considerable expense to the ratepayers.

Under this Act, in any such case, after petition presented for the same, the Local Government Board will cause all necessary inquiry to be made, at little expense to the locality concerned, and the desired power or powers will be given, if objection is not made and sustained, by what is called a Provisional Order, which passes through the legislature usually without discussion, and without expense to the parties asking for it.

The powers which may be so obtained are the following, and two or more powers may be included in the same provisional order:—

1. Power to purchase land for certain defined purposes of public utility;
2. To incorporate adjoining district with the town;
3. To separate any part of the town from the jurisdiction of the governing body;
4. To transfer to the governing body from the Grand Jury of the county in which the town is situate all authority with regard to roads, bridges, footpaths, and public works within the town, and all taxation for such purposes, and to make the necessary provisions in relation to such transfer;

H

5. To authorize the making of further rates in addition to the maximum at present authorized ;
6. To provide for the future execution of, or alteration or repeal of any local Act affecting the town, or any part thereof ;
7. To extend the borrowing powers in certain cases.

There are other provisions which can only be understood by reference to the Act itself. They relate chiefly to markets and fairs, the auditing of accounts, the borrowing of money, and other matters affecting the execution of the Act. A copy of the Act is sent herewith to the governing body of each town affected by its provisions.

Communications from the governing body, or from ratepayers on the subject of the provisions of the Act, should be addressed to the Local Government Board, Custom House, Dublin.

By order of the Board,

B. BAKES.

To the Town Clerk of—

II.—CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE CLOSING OF BLUEBELL GRAVEYARD, SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

No. 1.—MEMORIAL to the LORD LIEUTENANT, referred by HIS EXCELLENCY to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE the EARL SPENCER, E.G., Lord Lieutenant, acting by and with the consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Inchicore and the neighbourhood around Bluebell graveyard—

Humbly sheweth,

That the burying ground of Bluebell, hereinafter mentioned, is situate in the parish of Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin, and about one mile distance from the village of Inchicore.

That it hath long since come to the knowledge of memorialists that the graveyard at Bluebell is and has been for some time past so overcrowded with bodies that for the protection of the public health burials in said graveyard should be wholly discontinued and prohibited, and that the same should in future be closed.

Your memorialists caused the said graveyard to be visited and inspected by two medical men, who have reported to them as follows :—

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we visited the burial ground at Bluebell on the 8th instant, and that we found it to be in a condition most prejudicial to public health, in consequence of there not being sufficient earth to cover the bodies of the interred, and that in many instances the coffins, though new, were broken, and exposed to public view.

We further certify that during our visit we witnessed a small coffin being borne about from one spot of the graveyard to another by the attendants, who were searching in vain for sufficient space to accommodate it, and that more than once the pickaxe used, without having entered the earth more than a few inches, broke open coffins, and that eventually they had to bury the deceased on the edge of the ditch which separated the churchyard from the adjoining field,

We farther certify that we saw human bones and pieces of coffins freely scattered over the surface of the ground, and we are of opinion that all burials should be discontinued in said graveyard for the above reasons.

WILLIAM B. JENNINGS, M.D.

JOSEPH GRAHAM BURNER, Physician, &c.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray that your Excellency, acting by and with the consent of the Privy Council, may be pleased to make an order to the effect that after such a time as to your Excellency may seem fit, burials in said graveyard shall be discontinued wholly, or subject to any exception which your Excellency may be pleased to make.

(Signed),

WILLIAM L. HILL.

JAMES W. HILL.

EDWIN JAMES HUGHES.

JOSEPH FLOOD.

SAMUEL WALL.

THOMAS DONAGH.

MICHAEL KENNEDY.

D. SULLIVAN, Drimnagh Mills.

LAURANCE BROE.

WILLIAM CALDBECK, J.P.

C. M. WARREN.

8th November, 1872.

NO. 2.—ORDER PROHIBITING FURTHER BURIALS IN BLUEBELL GRAVEYARD.

By the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Whereas, by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Burial of the Dead in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted that, in case it shall appear to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, upon representation duly made to him, that for the protection of the public health burials in any city or town, or within any other limits, or in any burial-grounds or places of burial, should be wholly discontinued, or should be discontinued subject to any exception or qualification, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to order that, after a time mentioned in the order, burials in such city or town, or within such limits, or in such burial-grounds or places of burial, shall be discontinued wholly or subject to any exceptions or qualifications mentioned in such order, and so from time to time as circumstances may require: Provided always, that notice of such representation, and of the time when it shall please the Lord Lieutenant to order the same to be taken into consideration by the Privy Council, shall be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and shall be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of, or on some other conspicuous places within, the parishes affected by such representation, one month before such representation is so considered:

And whereas, by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Years of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for constituting a Local Government Board in Ireland, and vesting therein certain functions of the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, concerning the Public

Health and Local Government, together with the powers and duties of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland," the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, or the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, by the enactments mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed (among which enactments were included the Burial Grounds Act, 19 & 20 Vic. c. 98, and the Burial Grounds Amendment Act, 23 & 24 Vic. c. 76), were transferred to and imposed upon the Local Government Board for Ireland :

And whereas a representation was made to the Lord Lieutenant by certain inhabitants of Inchicore and the neighbourhood around Bluebell graveyard, situate in the parish of Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin, that the said graveyard is and has been for some time past so overcrowded with bodies that, for the protection of the public health, burials in the said grave-yard should be wholly discontinued or subject to any exception His Excellency might be pleased to make ; and such representation has been forwarded, by His Excellency's command, to the Local Government Board for Ireland :

And whereas on the Twenty-second day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, directed that the said representation should be taken into consideration by the Board, on and after Thursday, the Ninth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and that notice thereof should be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, requiring persons having objections to the proposed order to forward the same on or before that day in writing :

And whereas, notice, bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, of such representation, and of the time at which it was so ordered that the same should be taken into consideration, having been published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and copies thereof having been duly affixed on the doors of the churches and chapels of, or on some conspicuous places within, the said parish of Clondalkin, one month before the Ninth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the Local Government Board took the matter of such representation, and of the several objections to the same, into consideration accordingly :

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, acting in exercise of the powers given to us under and by virtue of "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," and of "The Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act, 1856," do hereby order that burials shall be discontinued, and they are hereby prohibited, in the said Bluebell graveyard, in the parish of Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin, from and after the Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, subject to any exception which the Local Government Board shall at any time hereafter see fit to make in this behalf.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this
Twenty-sixth day of March, 1873.

(Signed)

A. POWER, Vice-President.

J. M'DONNELL, }
R. M. BELLEW, } Commissioners.

No. 3.—LETTER to the BOARD of GUARDIANS (the BURIAL BOARD) of SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
2nd April, 1873.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward to the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union the accompanying sealed copy of an order under the 5th section of the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act, 1836, directing the discontinuance of burials in the Bluebell graveyard, in the parish of Clondalkin, and in the Clondalkin electoral division of the Union, from and after the 30th day of June next.

The Local Government Board, it will be seen, have not wholly prohibited burials in this graveyard but have prohibited burial there subject to any exception which they shall at any time see fit to make. There were, in fact, more than sixty objections to the total closure of the graveyard by persons wishing to be buried at their death near their deceased relatives. Such wishes can only be acceded to so far as it can be done consistently with the public health and with the respect for decency due to the resting places of the dead. When, therefore, satisfactory assurance can be given that a deceased person will be buried at a proper depth without disturbing the remains contained in any existing grave, the Local Government Board will be disposed to entertain the granting of a special licence for that purpose, under section 10 of the Burial Grounds Act.

The Local Government Board are glad to perceive that an enclosure of the graveyard in question will immediately take place, and an order is sent herewith charging the expense, in accordance with the suggestion of the Guardians, on the electoral division of Clondalkin, in which the graveyard is situated.

The Local Government Board have likewise learned, with much satisfaction, both from their Inspector, Mr. Robinson, and from the Guardians' Minutes, that a new cemetery will be established by the Guardians in that part of the suburbs of the city in which the Bluebell graveyard is situate, and at no considerable distance from other burial grounds which are likely, on proper representation being made, to be discontinued.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

The Clerk of the South Dublin Union.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TREASURY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL AUDITOR, AND THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE NECESSARY BY THE 6TH SECTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ACT.

No. 1.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
27th September, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a minute of their Board, dated the 25th instant, submitting the appointment of certain officers, and the salaries proposed, for the sanction and approval of their lordships.

With the exception of what has been specially mentioned in the minute, no addition to the present staff of the department or increase of the expenditure is proposed under the provisions of the Act recently passed for the establishment of the Local Government Board for Ireland (35 & 36 Vic. c. 69).

With regard to the Auditors, the Board desire to state, in addition to what appears on the minute, that those officers are entitled to superannuation under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, but the Board do not understand that this privilege will be allowed to extend beyond that portion of the salary which is provided by Parliament at the charge of the Exchequer. With regard to the residue of the salary, which will ultimately fall upon the local funds, under the 6th section of the Act, it is apprehended that the existing Superannuation Acts for officers of municipal or other local public bodies in Ireland would not apply to the Local Government Board Auditors, and it will remain, therefore, for consideration in what manner that defect may properly be remedied by further legislation.

The accompanying tabular statement, relating to the Auditors' duties and remuneration, is submitted, in accordance with the direction in the Board's minute, for their lordships' information.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Secretary, Treasury, London.

ENCLOSURES in foregoing LETTER.

(a.) MINUTE of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND.
35th & 36th Victoria, chapter 69.

Wednesday, 25th September, 1872.

Minutes of a Board held this day.

Present—The Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the Vice-President, Dr. M'Donnell, Medical Commissioner.

Warrants under Her Majesty the Queen's sign manual, bearing date the 17th day of September, instant, and respectively appointing Alfred Power, esq., C.B., to be Vice-President, John M'Donnell, esq., M.D., and Richard Montesquieu Bellow, esq., to be the two other Commissioners, of whom, together with the Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for the time being, and the Vice-President aforesaid, the Local Government Board of Ireland is declared to consist, having been received, the said Board is established under the provisions of "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872."



The Board adopts as the official seal of the Board a seal having the royal arms, and the style and title—"The Local Government Board for Ireland," an impression of which is hereto affixed.

The Board hereby appoints the Inspectors, Auditors, clerks, messengers, and servants now acting as such officers respectively, to be the Inspectors, Auditors, clerks, messengers, and servants respectively, of this Board, and they further appoint Mr. Benjamin Banks, the present Chief Clerk, to be the Secretary of the Board, and promote the present Order Clerk and Accountant, Mr. George Barber, who is senior clerk in the office, to the office of Chief Clerk, with the title of Chief Clerk and Accountant, the commencing salary of which is £550, per annum, being £50 in addition to Mr. Barber's present salary.

RESOLVED,—That the above be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for their sanction, with a recommendation that the salary of the Secretary be advanced from £800 to £1,000 per annum, and that their Lordships be requested at the same time to sanction the appointment of a private secretary to the Vice-President, at a salary of £150 per annum.

The Board further considers it to be necessary under the 6th section of the said Act, at once to determine, subject to the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the future number and future salaries of the Auditors, and having regard to the largely increased duties of the office, and the recent increased emoluments of the present five Auditors, who are clearly inadequate in number to the extent of the duty, and whose present emoluments average more than £800 per annum, it is resolved to recommend for their Lordships' approval the appointment of one additional Auditor, distributing the work as equally as possible among the six officers, and fixing the salary of each at £700 per annum, without further allowance either for personal expenses or travelling charges, resulting in a total fixed charge of £4,200 per annum; to meet which at present Parliament provides £3,000 per annum, and it is proposed to charge the remaining sum, viz., £1,200, on the funds of lunatic asylums and towns respectively, and that this proposal be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for their Lordships' approval, with a statement showing the extent of the duties, and the present division of the charge between the Exchequer and the local funds above referred to.

(Signed)

A. POWER.

(b.) STATEMENT relating to the DUTIES of AUDITORS in auditing the ACCOUNTS of POOR LAW UNIONS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, and TOWN COMMISSIONERS and TOWN COUNCILS.

NAME of AUDITOR.	No. of Unions.	No. of Asylums.	No. of Towns.	Expenditure of Unions.	Payment for Audit of Unions.	Expenditure of Asylums.	Payment for Audit of Asylums.	Expenditure of Towns.	Payment for Audit of Towns.
				£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Mr. Simon, . . .	31	5	33	229,540	600	53,120	117 15 0	123,134	157 1 5
Mr. McDermott, . . .	33	8	23	219,576	600	48,876	175 13 0	17,991	153 5 0
Mr. Pelly, . . .	23	3	18	161,302	600	21,686	65 0 0	32,154	139 9 0
Mr. Finlay, . . .	33	4	16	97,557	600	25,408	110 4 0	246,553	234 3 0
Mr. Cruise, . . .	33	3	11	107,998	600	17,938	89 2 0	6,671	56 14 0
Total, . . .	163	23	100	815,973	3,000	167,028	507 14 0	426,503	740 12 5

The payment for auditing Town accounts is partly estimated in the above statement, no audit under the Local Government Act having yet taken place in Dublin and a few other towns.

The Poor Law Union accounts are audited twice in each year; the Lunatic Asylum accounts and the Town accounts are audited only once.

DESCRIPTION of ACCOUNT.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Number of Audits in the year.	Average Expenditure examined at each Audit of each Institution.	Total cost of Audits.	Percentage of cost of Audit on Expenditure.	Average cost of each Audit.
	£		£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Poor Law Union Accounts, . . .	815,973	326	2,503	3,000 0 0	7 4	9 4 0
Lunatic Asylum Accounts, . . .	167,028	23	7,263	507 14 0	6 1	22 1 6
Town Accounts, . . .	426,503	100	4,265	740 12 5	3 6	7 8 1
Total, . . .	1,409,504	449	3,139	4,248 6 5	6 0	9 9 2

No. 2.—FURTHER LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
to the LORDS of the TREASURY.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
8th November, 1872.

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to bring under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the difficulty in which the Board is placed in reference to the audit of union accounts, and the audit of the accounts of Town Commissioners and Municipal Corporations in Ireland, so long as it remains undetermined whether there shall be an additional Auditor appointed as proposed in the Board's minute of the 25th September last, a copy of which was transmitted to you with the Board's letter of the 27th September. In the event of such appointment it will be necessary to divide Ireland into six instead of five Auditing Districts as at present.

The difficulty referred to is exemplified in the case of the town of Trim, the Town Clerk having recently applied to the Board to know when the Government Auditor would attend to audit the accounts of the borough which had been made up to the 30th April last.

The Town Clerk's application having been referred to Mr. Simms, the Auditor of the district in which the town of Trim is at present comprised, Mr. Simms has pointed out in reply, the inconvenience and uncertainty resulting from the length of notice which the law requires to be given previously to the audit of Town Commissioners' accounts, it being possible that, in the event of an additional Auditor being appointed as proposed, a change of districts may take place in the interval between the date of the notice and the date fixed for audit, by which he would cease to be the proper officer to audit the accounts in question. A copy of Mr. Simms' letter is enclosed.

The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act was passed on the 10th August last, and by the 6th Sec. of that Act it is provided that from that date no Auditor shall receive any remuneration for auditing the accounts of other public bodies than Poor Law Unions, beyond his yearly salary, and the special remuneration assigned to the Auditors by the 31 & 32 Vic., c. 97, and the 34 & 35 Vic., c. 109, consequently ceased on that date.

Many of the union accounts for the half-year ended 29th September last are now ready for audit, and the Board, having regard to the amount of business to be done, have desired the Auditors to proceed, each within his present district, in the business of auditing the local public accounts for which they are responsible, but it is feared that embarrassment may arise on a change of districts taking place, from the length of notice required in the case of Municipal and Town Commissioners' accounts as described in Mr. Simms' letter, unless it should be found practicable to make the contemplated change before any considerable progress has been made in the business of the audit.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

The Secretary, Treasury,
London.

ENCLOSURE in Number 2.

LETTER from Mr. SIMMS, Auditor.

GENTLEMEN,

Belfast, 7th November, 1872.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of a communication which you have had from the Town Clerk of the Borough of Trim, in which he requests to be informed when I intend to audit the accounts of the borough.

With reference to this inquiry, I have to state that in the altered state of the law it would cost a considerable sum in travelling expenses to go specially to Trim to audit the accounts of the town, and I would, therefore, prefer to postpone the audit until some additional public business would bring me to the locality; or until it would be known whether Trim is to be included in my future official district. It is necessary under the Local Government Act to give twenty days' notice of a borough audit, and if that notice were now given it is probable, or at least possible, that before its expiration I might be unable to attend officially, in consequence of the contemplated re-arrangement of the Auditors' districts. As far, however, as personal considerations are concerned, I shall willingly forego them, and cause notice of the audit to be published at once, if you consider that I should do so.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. SIMMS, Auditor.

To the Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 8.—LETTER from the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Treasury Chambers, 9th November, 1872.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

With reference to Mr. Banks' letter of the 27th September last, and to the resolution of your Board passed at the meeting held on the 25th of that month and communicated with that letter, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they have given their most careful attention to the subject of the settlement of the staff of your department, and that after communication with the Irish Government they are pleased to sanction the arrangement proposed to them, viz., that the Inspectors, Auditors, clerks, messengers, and servants of the late Poor Law Board now acting as such officers should be appointed to be the Inspectors, Auditors, clerks, messengers, and servants respectively in the service of your Board.

As regards the appointment of an additional Auditor I am to state that having regard to your representation that owing to the largely increased duties of the office the present number of the Auditors, viz., five, is inadequate for the due performance of such duties, their lordships are pleased to approve of the appointment of an additional Auditor.

The proposal, however, to give a salary of £700 per annum each to the six Auditors without further allowance either for personal expenses or travelling appears to their lordships to be open to this objection. At present, as my lords understand the question, the five Auditors receive £600 per annum each out of the vote of Parliament for the duty of auditing the accounts of unions, the remaining portion of their emoluments being derived from payments for auditing the accounts of asylums and towns, which are not defrayed from public funds. If then, the six Auditors are to receive £700 per annum each without qualification and without any other remuneration the result will be that their Govern-

ment salary will cover duties not rendered to Government and the charge upon public funds for their pensions will also be increased, to which my lords are not prepared to consent. If then, your proposal is to be acceded to, it must be on one of the following conditions :—

1st. That the sum of £3,000 should continue to be included in the votes to provide for the salaries of five Auditors at £600 a year each, the remaining £100 a year to these five, and the salary of the new Auditor, £700, being met from the funds of asylums and towns; or,

2ndly. That the sum of £3,000 should be held to cover the Government salary of six Auditors at £500 each, the remaining £200 being provided from the local funds above mentioned.

Their lordships have very carefully considered your request for sanction to the appointment of a private secretary to the Vice-President at a salary of £150 per annum, but they do not see that any necessity has been shown for this appointment, especially having in view that the present staff of the department appears sufficiently large for all purposes.

With regard to the proposal to make the Chief Clerk of the late Poor Law Board Secretary to your department with a salary of £1,000 instead of the £800 per annum which he now receives, I am to acquaint you that in their lordships' opinion they not only have no authority, under the Act 35 & 36 Vic. c. 69, to create such an office as that of secretary, but that they are positively debarred from so doing.

They must therefore decline to assent to that proposal and to the promotion of Mr. Barber.

I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAW.

No. 4.—LETTER from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to the TREASURY.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

SIR,

12th November, 1872.

The Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Law's letter of the 9th instant, announcing that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury sanction the arrangement proposed in the Local Government Board's minute of the 25th September last, appointing the Inspectors, Auditors, clerks, messengers, and servants of the late Poor Law Board to be the Inspectors, Auditors, clerks, messengers, and servants of the Local Government Board, and at the same time communicating their Lordships' approval of the appointment of an additional Auditor.

With regard to the proposed salary of £700 per annum for each of the six Auditors, the Local Government Board accept the latter of the two alternative conditions on which their Lordships' approval is granted, as the condition which is most in accordance with the terms of the 6th section of the Local Government Board Act, and which carries out most nearly what was intended by the minute of the 25th September, as explained by the accompanying letter.

With regard to the title of Secretary, which it was proposed to confer on the present Chief Clerk, transferring the latter title to the present Senior Clerk of the first class, Mr. Barber, the Local Government Board did not wish to be understood as proposing the creation of a new office, but merely the adoption of a title for their first officer which appeared to them more befitting the department as now constituted. The pro-

posed additional salary was in consideration of the higher responsibility and great additional labour devolving on the Chief Clerk, and the Senior Clerk from the new duty devolving on the department, and they regret that their Lordships have not been pleased to approve these proposals.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS.

To the Secretary, Treasury, London.

No. 5.—LETTER from the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Treasury Chambers, 18th November, 1872.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that their Lordships are pleased, in accordance with your recommendation expressed in Mr. Banks' letter of the 13th instant, to approve of the payment of salaries out of the Parliamentary vote for your department to six Auditors, at the rate of £500 a year each, instead of to five Auditors at £600 a year each; and that they are pleased to sanction each Auditor receiving £200 a year out of local funds in addition to the annual £500, upon the understanding that he receives no further allowance either for personal expenses or travelling charges.

Their Lordships will shortly address a further communication to you on the question of superannuation, referred to in Mr. Banks' letter of the 27th September last (5 M. '72).

I am, my lords and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAW.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 6.—FURTHER LETTER from the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Treasury Chambers,

10th December, 1872.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

With reference to Mr. Banks' letter of the 28th ultimo, and previous correspondence, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they are pleased to sanction payment of the full salary of £700 a year to each of the six Auditors of your department out of the vote for your Board, upon the understanding that there will be collected from local sources a sum of not less than £1,200 per annum, with an addition of £100 to cover superannuation allowances, which will be calculated upon the whole salary, minus a deduction on account of expenses.

Their Lordships are pleased to authorize you to receive the amounts which will be so collected, and to pay them into the Exchequer as extra receipts.

I am,

My lords and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAW.

To the Local Government Board, Dublin.

APPENDIX D.

TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND
EXPENDITURE.

No. 1.—A RETURN (in pursuance of the 29th Section of the Act 10 Vic., c. 31) of the and Out of the Workhouse, together with the Receipts in each UNION in IRELAND, for Charities, Registration, Sanitary, Burial Grounds, and Superannuation Acts, and

PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Name of County and Union.	Receipts.					Expenditure during the Year				
	Amount of Poor Rate Levied.	Re- payment of Relief.	Perk- inquiry Grant.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In- Main- tenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Relief and Poor and Locals, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Hospitals.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER. ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim,	3,614	6	625	30	4,335	2,433	231	27	730	804
Ballycastle,	1,281	3	350	11	2,015	1,048	—	—	377	411
Ballymena,	4,552	50	350	78	5,030	1,074	1,388	82	551	1,425
Ballymoney,	2,144	13	355	35	2,547	1,011	588	35	345	330
Belfast,	24,671	98	2,985	—	27,654	18,441	1,155	230	4,078	4,803
Larne,	4,627	6	431	58	5,522	1,749	138	—	732	1,044
Lisburn,	3,561	13	574	50	4,188	1,038	385	30	332	451
ARMAGH.										
Armagh,	4,384	4	739	54	5,927	2,429	11	—	803	800
Lurgan,	3,508	19	387	15	4,179	2,754	291	12	804	711
CARLISLE.										
Ballyshannon, . . .	3,189	11	251	21	3,502	1,042	181	16	470	358
Brownlow,	2,471	12	360	1	2,760	1,015	433	27	420	313
Cavan,	4,571	7	570	41	5,189	2,300	918	63	800	974
Coolhill,	1,837	—	303	28	2,168	955	45	69	418	290
DOUGLAS.										
Ballyshannon, . . .	2,234	—	351	16	2,601	1,060	—	—	403	298
Dunegal,	1,721	12	475	38	2,237	531	50	—	415	296
Dunluisky,	784	3	154	10	1,051	360	—	—	267	160
Glenties,	1,071	3	360	20	1,454	619	72	14	367	252
Inishowen,	2,441	19	348	32	2,840	1,000	318	22	407	275
Letterkenny,	1,740	—	213	80	2,033	1,018	6	—	304	219
Millfield,	2,175	—	340	34	2,549	674	122	—	430	295
Stranorlar,	1,339	6	225	10	1,680	390	10	—	470	273
DOWN.										
Banbridge,	2,237	6	495	32	3,170	1,557	738	30	622	605
Downpatrick,	3,040	11	503	94	4,148	2,191	116	7	530	771
Kilkeel,	1,444	—	291	10	1,745	657	16	15	405	216
Newry,	5,008	35	850	211	6,004	3,180	742	136	1,012	1,541
Newtownards,	4,150	37	619	98	5,004	2,363	1,083	41	830	673
FERRARD.										
Enniskillen,	2,874	—	413	44	3,431	1,637	8	—	677	419
Inchinstown,	1,275	10	381	18	1,697	650	37	—	370	212
Lisnakeel,	1,565	20	267	20	1,872	750	185	—	472	253
LONDONDEERRY.										
Coleraine,	4,203	—	460	22	4,785	2,240	503	—	659	1,119
Londonderry,	4,794	11	671	47	5,523	2,184	68	225	817	661
Magherafelt,	2,520	6	290	46	2,963	1,570	9	26	582	663
N. F. Limavady,	2,154	7	390	35	2,587	630	13	23	535	417
MONAGHAN.										
Carriemore,	2,859	4	315	22	3,201	850	15	37	461	264
Castledown,	2,421	23	308	34	2,826	1,414	559	14	584	439
Cross,	1,857	—	239	19	2,115	603	—	—	337	250
Monaghan,	2,417	2	355	177	3,051	978	—	2	385	423
THURLOW.										
Castlederg,	1,615	—	165	13	1,793	305	4	—	332	153
Clogher,	2,639	1	251	10	2,901	865	150	—	440	412
Cookstown,	1,764	4	312	22	2,102	874	19	—	439	264
Dungannon,	2,947	19	651	68	3,675	1,793	482	55	579	555
Gort,	1,059	—	160	13	1,232	342	12	15	339	145
Omagh,	3,221	36	492	75	3,888	1,250	110	—	718	460
Strabane,	3,597	—	447	55	4,100	1,618	456	—	677	430
Total, 1872,	141,300	512	10,394	1,407	153,413	70,960	10,606	1,100	20,880	27,000
Total, 1871,	139,771	375	10,521	1,500	152,167	68,646	8,744	1,022	27,197	24,763
Increase,	—	137	873	228	—	2,314	1,862	86	1,683	2,237
Decrease,	18,569	—	—	—	17,551	—	—	—	—	—

EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the Poor, and of the TOTAL NUMBERS RELIEVED In the Year ended 29th September, 1872; also showing the EXPENSES under Medical TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1872.

ended 29th September, 1872.							Percentage on the Valuation:		Name of Union and Towns.
Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenses under the Poor Law Amendment Act, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under the Dispensary Acts.	Total Expenditure.	Of the Expenditure on Value of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
4,384	914	87	-	-	-	5,385	100,221	0 84	ANTRIM.
1,389	509	38	-	-	-	2,435	42,949	0 10	Antrim.
2,286	1,220	171	8	410	16	3,998	122,531	0 104	Ballycastle.
2,184	734	77	-	31	-	3,075	81,498	0 7	Ballymena.
57,307	3,546	641	2	-	-	61,796	254,174	0 112	Ballymoney.
2,693	711	88	50	-	-	3,532	65,154	0 91	Belfast.
2,142	1,100	157	-	-	-	4,402	108,534	0 45	Larne.
4,202	1,616	141	22	-	-	6,001	102,884	0 5	Lisburn.
4,015	1,121	150	-	-	-	5,276	135,002	0 7	ARMAGH.
3,897	345	50	23	-	-	4,275	36,033	1 04	Armagh.
2,185	509	59	29	40	-	2,903	59,632	1 11	Lurgan.
4,270	1,037	114	30	26	-	5,467	111,341	0 91	Cavan.
1,717	489	63	4	-	-	2,309	72,160	0 5	Bailieborough.
1,738	636	61	-	-	-	2,435	59,768	0 84	Barnboy.
1,265	754	59	-	49	-	2,117	94,150	0 81	Cooteshill.
607	365	39	6	-	-	1,017	11,435	1 21	Down.
1,371	746	62	-	-	-	2,189	19,070	1 46	Ballyshannon.
2,302	740	83	12	-	-	3,136	36,708	1 1	Down.
1,394	470	34	-	-	-	1,907	29,888	1 3	Dunferry.
1,630	725	52	12	70	-	2,596	29,556	1 04	Glenties.
1,362	453	39	-	-	-	1,854	23,666	0 81	Fesham.
3,093	1,072	165	-	-	-	4,230	157,432	0 5	Leekesney.
3,016	1,167	111	28	-	-	4,214	175,226	0 44	Stranochter.
1,325	410	46	7	-	-	1,888	41,363	0 78	Down.
6,611	1,598	162	18	-	-	8,389	161,628	0 94	Downpatrick.
4,180	1,661	119	18	-	-	5,958	131,489	0 21	Glilkeel.
2,758	846	60	22	-	-	3,733	105,295	0 64	Newry.
1,371	584	39	21	-	-	2,023	48,641	0 62	Newry.
1,666	611	44	20	-	-	2,321	59,902	0 61	Newry.
4,708	823	88	45	-	-	5,964	97,144	1 04	FERRISBURGH.
3,655	1,657	139	-	0	-	5,451	145,509	0 61	Enniskillen.
2,591	854	129	10	-	-	3,574	91,367	0 61	Enniskillen.
1,584	687	59	-	-	-	2,330	68,556	0 54	Enniskillen.
1,866	440	40	-	-	-	2,346	56,000	0 8	Enniskillen.
2,063	847	89	-	-	-	3,001	74,731	0 81	Enniskillen.
1,701	460	44	-	-	-	2,205	56,877	0 54	Enniskillen.
2,037	611	68	-	-	-	2,716	90,460	0 54	Enniskillen.
679	330	51	23	-	-	1,083	26,149	0 72	Enniskillen.
1,708	675	67	-	-	-	2,450	56,119	0 8	Enniskillen.
1,701	556	36	-	-	-	2,293	65,316	0 8	Enniskillen.
2,014	180	96	23	-	-	2,314	95,237	0 74	Enniskillen.
725	316	32	2	1	-	1,076	19,447	0 10	Enniskillen.
2,614	1,002	94	109	-	-	3,819	92,725	0 64	Enniskillen.
2,211	1,049	87	20	-	-	3,377	93,967	0 8	Enniskillen.
126,762	36,960	4,325	604	608	10	168,269	4,048,762	0 61	1872. Total.
126,762	36,960	4,325	604	131	-	172,682	4,048,762	0 74	1871. Total.
6,191	2,065	45	284	617	- 10	11,287	29,099	0 61	Increase.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

[continued.]

No. 1. PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAME OF UNION.	Receipts.					Expenditure during the Year					
	Amount of Poor Rate Applied.	Re- payment of Relief.	Parlia- mentary Grant.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Im- main- ence.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Relief and of the Poor, and of the cost of Relief in Beggars.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expenses.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
CLASH.											
Ballynagham, . . .	1,552	2	125	28	1,807	1,183	4	-	371	378	
Corrofin, . . .	1,511	1	130	-	1,642	1,012	143	-	375	271	
Ennis, . . .	6,104	11	407	5	6,527	3,573	374	10	104	946	
Ennisymon, . . .	4,027	1	315	2	4,345	2,183	118	30	225	536	
Killadysert, . . .	2,181	3	161	-	2,345	1,181	352	-	419	236	
Kilrush, . . .	4,836	20	493	-	5,349	2,507	435	15	132	512	
Sewrife, . . .	2,443	1	297	17	2,758	1,410	-	37	535	541	
Tulla, . . .	2,884	10	320	10	3,224	2,236	223	22	539	372	
CORK.											
Bandon, . . .	2,865	15	389	3	3,272	1,617	8	81	640	527	
Bantry, . . .	1,426	6	230	-	1,662	864	45	3	264	179	
Castletown, . . .	1,358	-	184	30	1,572	815	31	3	265	182	
Clonakilly, . . .	2,554	9	331	-	2,894	1,537	1	15	441	319	
Cork, . . .	24,840	58	2,431	215	27,544	21,037	2,040	1,454	4,071	5,002	
Dunmoreway, . . .	1,565	2	340	-	1,907	997	194	16	200	351	
Ferry, . . .	3,217	18	461	54	3,750	2,214	12	40	964	841	
Kanturk, . . .	6,363	43	484	116	7,006	3,494	987	100	883	227	
Kinsale, . . .	2,126	10	321	1	2,458	1,305	7	-	512	357	
Macroom, . . .	2,960	7	384	-	3,351	1,640	83	56	428	559	
Mallow, . . .	6,871	9	882	98	7,860	4,504	673	151	147	922	
Midleton, . . .	4,333	13	523	18	4,887	2,588	741	10	770	517	
Midwest, . . .	3,943	10	501	-	4,454	2,550	634	59	890	595	
Mitchelstown, . . .	2,407	8	324	19	2,758	1,518	30	46	605	393	
Shanahan, . . .	3,315	8	353	10	3,686	2,108	55	60	582	667	
Skull, . . .	1,284	3	163	12	1,462	686	80	-	308	134	
Youghal, . . .	4,544	4	445	33	5,026	2,243	622	79	819	508	
KERRY.											
Cahirciveen, . . .	2,424	-	359	-	2,783	900	208	-	548	315	
Glenties, . . .	2,570	-	379	40	2,989	1,344	30	12	585	523	
Kesh, . . .	1,701	6	344	-	2,051	990	81	-	266	561	
Killarney, . . .	7,163	4	614	5	7,786	3,504	738	135	1,010	1,198	
Lisgoon, . . .	2,423	27	635	87	2,952	1,180	-	62	607	294	
Trillick, . . .	5,566	34	689	-	6,289	2,972	5	174	1,116	963	
LIMERICK.											
Croom, . . .	2,553	8	376	-	2,937	1,562	147	24	635	541	
Glenties, . . .	2,597	6	363	2	2,968	1,045	150	101	565	354	
Kilmallock, . . .	5,516	37	540	35	6,128	3,514	1,873	149	1,071	981	
Limerick, . . .	17,079	113	1,375	50	18,617	11,996	1,475	240	2,319	2,473	
Newcastle, . . .	5,596	1	502	26	6,125	2,383	642	1	602	665	
Rathkeale, . . .	5,515	7	480	3	5,995	2,200	1,530	84	817	684	
TIPPERARY.											
Borrisokane, . . .	1,690	-	325	-	1,915	1,057	-	1	360	251	
Car-on-Suir, . . .	5,335	9	449	-	5,793	2,815	512	51	540	862	
Cashel, . . .	7,653	9	515	1	8,178	4,012	1,325	65	504	1,001	
Clonbeg, . . .	4,644	22	460	123	5,249	2,162	-	32	602	522	
Clonmel, . . .	5,776	12	546	-	6,334	3,254	254	84	1,148	1,467	
Glenties, . . .	5,298	55	470	168	5,991	3,155	1,031	19	731	889	
Rooskey, . . .	3,412	3	325	-	3,740	1,528	414	-	709	404	
Thurles, . . .	4,738	4	500	-	5,242	2,027	49	67	843	464	
Tipperary, . . .	7,228	30	551	11	7,820	4,356	622	35	867	1,501	
WATERFORD.											
Dungarvan, . . .	5,155	11	395	38	5,599	3,008	492	185	523	681	
Kilmartins, . . .	2,836	13	357	58	3,264	1,501	401	5	531	422	
Lisimore, . . .	3,665	11	365	2	4,043	1,498	415	30	623	429	
Waterford, . . .	9,664	54	824	79	10,521	7,157	2,373	75	1,283	1,565	
Total Receipts.	1872, 228,609	722	22,566	1,270	252,967	142,001	22,452	3,844	20,893	25,483	
Total Expenditure.	1871, 240,047	723	22,011	1,186	263,967	133,994	16,116	3,283	27,453	37,205	
Increase, . . .	-	0	555	154	-	8,007	3,336	560	2,100	-	
Decrease, . . .	1,418	-	-	-	970	-	-	-	-	1,563	

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1872—continued.

ended 29th September, 1872.							Valuation on 29th Sept., 1872.		Percentage on the Valuation:		NAME OF COUNTY AND TOWNS.	
Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Regulation of the Dock Rate.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Total Expenditure.	£	s. d.	s. d.	Of Total Expenditure.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.			PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
1,981	149	12	-	-	-	2,055	19,278	1 11 1/2	2 11			CLARE.
1,735	161	13	-	-	-	1,909	20,426	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2			Hollyvaghlan.
5,719	759	66	19	-	-	6,555	72,040	1 7 1/2	1 10			Corriffin.
3,621	536	55	78	-	-	4,280	30,864	1 10 1/2	2 2 1/2			Ennis.
3,693	304	39	7	-	-	3,771	25,371	1 7 1/2	1 10 1/2			Ennistymon.
4,239	944	77	36	-	-	5,410	52,269	1 8	2 0 1/2			Kilrush.
3,693	433	26	-	-	-	3,843	25,593	1 10 1/2	2 2 1/2			Knock.
3,693	463	29	24	-	-	4,000	32,699	2 1 1/2	2 5 1/2			Bandon.
3,885	867	65	46	-	-	3,835	72,734	6 5 1/2	1 0 1/2			Bantry.
1,216	492	46	10	-	-	1,760	21,288	1 2	1 7 1/2			Castletown.
1,472	347	40	-	1	-	1,760	15,978	1 8 1/2	2 2 1/2			Clonakilty.
1,779	556	60	-	-	-	2,397	50,923	0 11 1/2	1 2 1/2			Cork.
24,274	4,477	422	538	-	135	30,846	200,892	2 0 1/2	2 4 1/2			Dunsmurray.
1,718	529	55	24	-	6	2,303	32,967	1 0 1/2	1 5 1/2			Fermoy.
3,671	1,494	82	145	2	25	4,969	101,883	0 8 1/2	0 11 1/2			Kantark.
4,291	767	51	133	82	-	7,304	71,688	1 7 1/2	1 11			Kinsale.
2,192	704	56	15	-	-	2,967	55,138	0 10 1/2	1 6			Macroom.
3,631	730	76	23	-	-	3,500	63,012	0 11 1/2	1 2 1/2			Mallow.
7,147	1,372	58	32	-	-	8,619	166,776	1 4 1/2	1 7 1/2			Midleton.
4,593	897	69	37	-	-	5,409	94,026	0 11 1/2	1 2			Millstreet.
4,496	499	37	18	9	-	5,209	27,832	3 7	3 11			Mitchelstown.
3,719	503	53	212	-	-	3,437	49,666	1 14	1 4 1/2			Skibbereen.
3,632	824	76	2	179	-	4,718	45,736	1 7	2 0 1/2			Skull.
1,257	348	30	62	-	-	1,707	14,891	1 6	2 3			Youghal.
4,206	922	50	9	5	-	5,286	60,648	1 5	1 0 1/2			KERRY.
1,091	812	61	-	30	39	2,923	22,356	1 0 1/2	2 7 1/2			Cahirciveen.
2,316	682	57	36	78	-	3,065	22,709	1 11 1/2	2 8 1/2			Dingle.
1,872	611	47	16	54	-	2,604	19,042	1 11 1/2	2 8 1/2			Kennema.
6,616	1,176	125	27	46	-	7,990	75,285	1 0	2 1 1/2			Kilbarney.
2,141	821	82	107	-	-	3,157	51,873	0 10	1 2 1/2			Listowel.
3,222	1,347	123	27	41	-	4,868	80,377	1 2 1/2	1 6 1/2			Trillick.
3,409	693	35	14	-	-	4,235	63,354	1 14	1 4 1/2			LIMERICK.
2,194	698	39	17	4	-	2,706	28,414	1 6 1/2	1 11			Croom.
9,666	1,214	86	457	4	-	11,203	126,516	1 4 1/2	1 7 1/2			Glina.
10,400	1,770	590	64	435	10	12,886	192,217	1 11	2 2 1/2			Kilmallock.
4,534	1,099	73	85	-	-	5,691	61,238	1 8 1/2	1 10 1/2			Limerick.
5,248	795	44	26	-	-	6,107	65,828	1 10 1/2	2 2 1/2			Newcastle.
1,898	437	20	15	-	-	2,170	41,548	0 2 1/2	1 0 1/2			Rathkeale.
6,136	762	72	37	-	-	6,991	79,281	1 3 1/2	1 0 1/2			TIPPERARY.
7,940	861	70	61	-	-	8,492	107,268	1 4 1/2	1 4 1/2			Borrisokane.
3,406	524	59	28	-	-	4,161	63,769	1 1	1 2 1/2			Carrick-on-Suir.
6,900	961	63	23	-	-	7,874	70,219	1 11 1/2	2 3			Cashel.
5,749	893	78	11	-	-	6,719	60,497	1 2 1/2	1 8 1/2			Clugheen.
3,111	577	40	72	-	-	3,800	71,669	0 10 1/2	1 0 1/2			Clonmel.
3,448	865	78	7	390	-	4,737	90,860	0 9 1/2	1 0 1/2			Naugh.
7,106	1,142	116	51	20	-	8,526	140,180	1 0 1/2	1 2 1/2			Roscrea.
5,013	719	65	3	-	-	6,000	53,586	1 11 1/2	2 3 1/2			Thurles.
5,101	344	31	51	-	-	5,576	34,721	1 9 1/2	2 7 1/2			Tipperary.
2,554	626	45	36	-	-	3,219	49,546	1 2 1/2	1 0 1/2			WATERFORD.
12,254	1,447	145	261	-	-	14,927	149,746	1 7 1/2	1 10 1/2			Dungarvan.
205,662	41,378	3,646	2,234	1,291	286	292,898	3,368,020	1 5 1/2	1 5 1/2			Kilmacshomna.
260,914	33,882	3,490	1,781	923	-	275,976	3,860,203	1 4 1/2	1 7 1/2			Lismore.
12,246	2,516	66	1,153	338	286	16,986	8,527	0 1	6 1			Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1872. } Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1871. } DECREASE.

[continued.]

No. 1. PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Receipts.					Expenditure during the Year				
	Amount of Poor Rate Lodged.	Re- payment of Relief.	Parlia- mentary Grants.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In- Main- tenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Widow, and Invalid Pensioners, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Hospitals.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expenses.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CARLOW.										
Carlow, . . .	5,738	47	713	31	9,541	3,613	2,162	67	1,373	1,440
DUBLIN.										
Salisbury, . . .	4,459	4	493	43	4,999	2,619	464	—	692	740
Dublin, North, . . .	33,636	55	2,218	—	35,909	21,663	1,641	738	4,559	2,991
Dublin, South, . . .	51,366	82	2,368	—	53,748	31,423	2,693	626	5,386	3,413
Rathdown, . . .	19,691	34	986	81	13,714	3,028	119	147	1,329	5,620
KILDARE.										
Athy, . . .	6,450	2	533	—	7,011	2,474	1,323	34	808	612
Celbridge, . . .	4,538	—	472	57	5,167	1,714	884	37	828	512
Nass, . . .	6,115	13	637	18	6,793	3,028	1,592	68	976	962
KILKENNY.										
Callan, . . .	5,972	5	357	1	6,215	2,550	637	32	764	725
Castlesomer, . . .	3,417	13	319	16	3,755	1,443	732	15	661	321
Kilkenny, . . .	16,168	98	601	181	17,133	5,171	1,969	25	1,457	1,647
Thomastown, . . .	3,420	—	318	70	3,808	1,926	591	16	640	276
Uringford, . . .	2,722	8	293	16	3,041	1,512	316	10	599	197
KING'S CO.										
Edenderry, . . .	2,680	—	461	39	3,179	1,566	302	33	610	394
Parsonstown, . . .	3,643	26	507	28	4,114	2,575	9	68	676	622
Tullamore, . . .	5,429	6	445	233	6,579	2,605	1,178	46	904	525
LOUGHBOROUGH.										
Ballymahon, . . .	2,440	2	266	18	2,726	1,320	210	36	624	324
Grange, . . .	5,061	15	461	27	5,565	2,042	1,730	6	696	641
Lough, . . .	4,269	20	228	35	4,692	2,294	800	25	687	614
LOUTH.										
Ardee, . . .	6,007	11	529	17	6,563	2,501	1,773	33	728	565
Drogheda, . . .	5,297	—	563	49	5,909	3,097	2,275	63	824	1,022
Dundalk, . . .	3,126	11	507	56	3,700	2,103	1,125	11	770	641
METHUEN.										
Dunshaughlin, . . .	3,762	—	343	18	4,143	1,660	715	—	624	433
Kells, . . .	4,502	1	413	107	5,023	1,974	661	60	714	451
Nasau, . . .	4,272	2	343	—	4,617	2,260	1,710	1	349	463
Offooda, . . .	3,760	21	244	12	4,077	1,772	37	15	494	360
Trim, . . .	4,705	3	368	6	5,150	2,686	970	8	921	968
QUEEN'S CO.										
Abbeyleix, . . .	3,286	—	405	14	3,705	1,913	695	56	627	721
Donaghmore, . . .	2,573	17	260	29	2,869	1,338	145	1	698	611
Mounsmellick, . . .	7,353	20	575	124	8,477	3,226	1,682	61	973	960
WESTMEATH.										
Athlone, . . .	4,448	31	537	158	5,214	2,419	223	10	796	821
Delvin, . . .	2,416	5	244	4	2,700	1,176	135	5	453	244
Mullingar, . . .	5,562	2	685	111	6,360	3,150	1,334	108	1,131	1,083
WEXFORD.										
Ennisworthy, . . .	5,314	6	585	—	6,005	2,307	1,053	65	607	596
Gorey, . . .	3,635	16	349	16	4,035	2,384	160	2	645	524
New Ross, . . .	7,512	12	206	6	8,036	4,614	1,561	34	794	679
Wexford, . . .	7,332	9	610	42	7,993	4,405	1,564	122	1,665	631
WICKLOW.										
Baldinglass, . . .	4,536	17	410	46	5,079	2,650	1,674	52	789	714
Rathdrum, . . .	6,438	61	601	78	7,178	2,850	1,565	24	677	741
Shillingleigh, . . .	4,486	12	207	—	4,705	1,976	111	—	591	398
Total LEINSTER	185,104	699	24,214	1,830	310,558	167,163	60,763	2,760	39,733	45,415
LEINSTER	258,736	698	21,449	1,736	381,963	141,923	35,367	2,466	37,820	35,678
Increase,	27,254	92	765	534	28,575	5,840	4,299	354	2,503	4,946
Decrease,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1872—continued.

ended 29th September, 1872.							Percentage on the Valuation.		NAME OF CHURCH AND TOWNS.	
Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenses under the Barricade Acts, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under the Depreciation Acts.	Total Expenditure.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1871.	Of the Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
1,543	1,461	119	33	139	-	16,538	166,193	1 2½	1 4½	Carlow.
1,775	1,101	46	401	-	-	5,321	94,960	0 0½	1 1½	DUBLIN.
31,502	2,538	429	175	-	-	36,227	342,378	1 10½	2 1½	Bartholomew.
42,487	4,435	560	169	-	-	54,061	585,238	1 6½	1 10½	Dublin, North.
10,162	3,265	128	46	-	-	12,676	229,998	0 10½	1 0½	Dublin, South.
1,571	1,228	88	11	538	-	7,114	109,181	0 11½	1 3½	Rathdown.
5,042	901	43	112	15	-	6,070	114,294	0 6½	0 10½	KILDARE.
6,071	1,296	164	89	-	-	8,265	159,243	0 10½	1 1	Athy.
1,543	592	41	26	295	-	5,015	71,465	1 4½	1 7½	Colbridge.
1,136	516	37	17	-	-	3,764	32,368	1 11½	2 4	Nons.
1,694	1,017	79	27	-	-	16,835	100,814	1 11	2 1½	KILKENNY.
2,405	307	43	15	92	-	4,155	66,285	1 0½	1 3	Castlerea.
3,344	328	50	1	63	-	3,197	43,476	1 1½	1 4½	Kilkenny.
1,941	1,007	46	22	-	-	4,015	95,459	0 7½	0 10	Thomastown.
1,215	1,039	66	-	-	-	5,066	102,494	0 0½	0 11½	Uxlingford.
1,246	733	64	4	-	-	6,150	82,981	1 3½	1 5½	KING'S CO.
1,178	493	38	21	-	-	2,920	61,831	0 0½	0 11½	Edenderry.
1,261	848	71	28	-	-	6,941	85,166	1 2½	1 6	Parsonstown.
1,426	464	63	15	-	-	4,352	59,542	1 5½	1 7½	Tullamore.
1,574	913	51	84	1	-	6,691	91,190	1 2½	1 6	LOUTH.
1,695	1,081	71	104	235	-	8,958	124,663	1 2½	1 5½	Ardee.
5,011	1,174	113	30	-	-	6,265	109,000	0 11½	1 2½	Broughda.
3,593	694	27	60	115	64	4,303	105,614	0 8	0 10	Dundalk.
3,067	922	42	22	8	-	4,931	95,421	0 9½	1 0½	MEATH.
4,043	629	38	-	132	-	6,194	98,900	1 1½	1 2½	Dunshaughlin.
2,734	607	32	-	-	-	3,367	62,362	0 10½	1 1	Kells.
2,430	867	45	15	-	-	6,267	109,900	1 0	1 1½	Nayan.
1,593	790	46	119	-	-	4,237	67,284	0 11½	1 3	Ohlcastle.
1,628	987	15	57	170	-	3,117	40,791	1 1½	1 6½	Trim.
4,774	1,637	86	-	-	-	7,247	102,200	1 4	1 6½	QUEEN'S CO.
4,891	1,152	79	13	-	-	5,415	88,328	0 11½	1 2½	Abbeyfeick.
3,142	385	25	15	-	-	2,384	59,014	0 11½	0 11½	Bonghanore.
6,736	1,203	66	30	-	-	8,159	157,232	0 10½	1 0½	Meamelmick.
4,209	1,179	96	15	-	-	6,692	116,316	0 11½	1 2½	WESTMEATH.
3,967	669	53	1	-	-	4,621	79,549	0 11½	1 1½	Athlone.
7,964	1,064	96	7	-	-	8,571	164,410	1 4½	1 7	Delvin.
7,981	1,066	169	3	-	-	9,087	167,406	1 2½	1 6½	Mallick.
4,086	736	42	-	-	-	5,473	73,720	1 3½	1 5½	WEXFORD.
4,667	1,292	10	277	-	-	7,746	131,982	0 11	1 3½	Embsayby.
4,682	462	40	-	-	-	3,046	56,617	1 2½	1 4½	Gorey.
79,981	42,690	2,574	2,073	1,694	100	329,662	4,594,221	1 2½	1 6	New Ross.
122,726	41,153	3,281	2,161	677	-	309,004	4,503,525	1 1½	1 4	Wexford.
19,967	1,329	93	-	1,157	100	20,638	50,566	0 1	0 1	WICKLOW.
-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rathglass.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rathdram.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shillalah.
1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	Total.	1872. } Total.
1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	Total.	1871. } LEINSTER.
1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	Total.	Decrease.
1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1871.	Total.	Total.	Decrease.

[continued.

I 2

No. 1. PART 1.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAME OF COUNTY OR TOWN.	Receipts.					Expenditure during the Year.				
	Amount of Poor Rate Lodged.	Ex- penditure of Relief.	Parlia- mentary Grant.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In- Main- tenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lodged and Lodged Poor, and of the Lodged Poor in Asylums, Hospitals, &c.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	All other Poor &c. Expenses.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Galway, . . .	3,515	8	535	—	4,050	2,111	35	—	773	615
Ballinasloe, . .	2,340	—	356	31	2,727	844	135	17	410	244
CHIEFEN, . . .	4,583	90	621	92	5,386	2,935	313	13	1,899	815
Glennasmole, . .	2,342	4	326	—	2,704	1,319	325	—	451	211
Gort, . . .	2,434	21	293	—	2,710	1,313	33	36	331	211
Loughrea, . . .	2,152	13	320	64	2,550	940	30	12	406	210
Monaghan, . . .	1,060	—	228	—	1,288	1,034	24	17	475	215
Oughter, . . .	2,004	—	323	—	2,327	987	167	—	361	211
Portlaoise, . . .	2,000	4	164	—	2,207	1,141	68	—	427	210
Town, . . .	4,849	11	457	3	5,310	2,207	788	8	714	260
LEITRIM.										
Cor-on-Shon, . .	3,120	1	385	37	3,543	1,730	120	40	524	575
Manorhamilton, .	1,725	7	325	23	2,200	875	—	30	475	267
Mohill, . . .	3,962	11	385	27	4,385	1,383	422	3	655	423
MARO.										
Ballina, . . .	2,440	13	311	25	2,809	1,073	55	—	845	295
Ballymole, . . .	2,314	27	414	22	3,041	2,119	191	30	609	284
Belmullet, . . .	1,660	3	149	—	1,812	541	60	—	361	149
Castlerea, . . .	2,342	13	200	—	2,555	843	330	15	430	260
Clontarf, . . .	2,242	26	267	10	2,545	1,018	148	63	432	260
FOHIA, . . .	1,361	—	241	—	1,602	600	175	—	240	140
Newport, . . .	1,429	1	223	11	1,664	586	13	—	479	173
Wineford, . . .	2,000	10	419	—	2,429	1,217	192	15	245	234
Westport, . . .	2,325	12	253	27	2,617	1,000	5	—	442	210
ROSCOMMON.										
Boke, . . .	4,495	15	449	35	5,040	2,111	757	39	710	674
Cladonia, . . .	2,500	7	377	9	3,093	1,791	87	40	525	577
Roscommon, . . .	4,402	24	367	15	5,210	2,518	672	49	675	600
Strokestown, . .	2,405	7	329	—	3,001	1,374	679	22	513	346
SLEIGH.										
Dromore, West, .	1,704	9	304	34	2,051	477	50	28	365	181
Sago, . . .	2,471	14	614	70	3,169	2,708	402	16	666	1,071
Tobermory, . . .	1,054	1	343	—	1,398	639	330	45	295	274
Total, CONNAUGHT.	1872, 81,531	357	19,037	613	93,838	40,367	6,832	241	15,945	11,010
1871, 80,016	287	9,633	527	91,163	33,762	6,467	495	15,514	11,211	
Increase, . . .	2,525	70	404	—	2,696	1,625	1,365	46	331	200
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER, . . .	141,282	512	19,264	1,817	162,823	72,230	10,408	1,196	24,925	27,700
MUNSTER, . . .	215,029	732	22,266	1,279	219,297	142,081	22,402	3,544	39,613	33,422
LEINSTER, . . .	283,901	660	22,214	1,500	310,285	147,183	40,789	2,760	30,723	40,639
CONNAUGHT, . .	81,831	367	19,037	613	93,838	40,737	6,832	241	15,945	11,010
Total, IRELAND.	1872, 708,083	2,281	72,811	5,709	830,336	401,890	80,477	8,343	104,186	114,651
1871, 730,564	1,063	71,714	4,718	817,409	372,205	80,744	7,220	117,534	106,566	
Increase, . . .	9,522	303	2,097	934	12,927	19,274	10,733	1,115	4,350	4,095
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1872—continued.

ended 29th September, 1872.							Poundage on the Valuation.		Name of Gaueens and Unions.
Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Act.	Expenditure under the Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Act.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Act, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Act, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Total Expendi- ture.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1872.	Of the Expendi- ture on Relief of the Poor.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
2,022	404	49	19	—	—	4,494	78,688	0 10½	1 1½
1,749	486	86	10	—	—	2,702	17,447	2 9½	3 1½
4,764	1,114	103	27	—	—	5,908	65,778	1 5½	1 5½
2,211	571	49	20	—	—	2,751	31,988	1 5½	1 5½
2,193	384	40	27	—	—	2,794	43,228	1 1½	1 1½
1,794	389	56	12½	—	—	2,319	75,450	0 15	0 8
1,763	348	47	6	—	—	2,423	40,457	0 10½	1 2½
1,579	696	44	20	—	—	2,472	14,986	2 5½	3 2½
1,566	342	27	—	—	—	2,235	30,837	1 0½	1 3
4,729	979	93	27	—	—	5,828	75,761	1 2	1 5½
3,114	705	68	163	109	—	4,339	48,176	1 2½	1 9
1,725	715	63	45	—	—	2,546	43,736	0 14½	1 3
2,368	698	54	14	14	—	3,134	39,570	1 0	1 10½
2,070	473	67	—	—	—	2,571	48,258	0 10	1 0½
3,514	763	64	38	—	—	4,380	50,408	1 3	1 6½
1,251	371	38	15	—	—	1,665	10,916	2 3½	3 1
2,650	595	58	45	—	—	2,709	45,800	0 11	1 2½
2,625	539	79	18	—	—	2,694	41,964	0 11½	1 3½
1,892	358	26	23	—	—	1,799	25,668	1 3	1 7½
1,781	477	45	—	—	—	1,912	22,969	1 8½	2 6
2,146	907	124	20	—	—	3,197	40,616	1 16	1 8
2,189	562	71	8	—	—	2,690	36,816	1 4½	1 9
4,226	1,089	65	9	1	—	5,423	75,528	1 3	1 5½
3,036	732	94	15	—	48	3,460	71,705	0 10½	1 1½
4,553	455	62	15	—	—	5,145	64,992	1 6½	1 7½
2,136	522	60	—	—	—	3,706	50,785	1 2½	1 3½
1,164	364	47	—	—	—	1,515	26,735	0 7½	0 10
5,419	1,257	103	35	3	—	7,116	97,578	1 3½	1 5½
1,645	463	61	12	—	—	2,203	40,540	0 15	1 1
75,245	18,864	1,833	738	265	48	97,033	1,357,348	1 1½	1 5
71,379	18,111	1,543	423	52	—	91,545	1,332,610	1 0½	1 4½
3,666	773	—	255	153	48	4,843	5,738	0 0½	0 0½
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROVINCES.

126,782	34,900	4,335	604	648	10	164,985	4,948,462	0 8½	0 11	ULSTER.
240,463	41,776	3,946	2,934	1,201	250	292,208	3,305,930	1 5½	1 8½	MUNSTER.
270,421	42,480	3,274	2,873	1,634	100	320,602	4,554,234	1 2½	1 5	LEINSTER.
75,285	18,864	1,833	738	265	48	97,033	1,357,748	1 1½	1 5	CONNAUGHT.
759,331	141,616	12,626	6,429	3,978	444	894,888	13,329,254	1 1½	1 4	1872, } Total,
684,564	135,005	12,831	4,945	1,703	—	846,135	13,237,794	1 0½	1 3½	1871, } IRELAND.
41,563	6,643	103	1,614	2,125	444	51,753	50,980	0 0½	0 0½	Increase.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 1. PART 2.—REVENUE of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 25th September, 1872, together with the Expenditure for Poorhouses, Workhouses, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, &c. as mentioned.

[illegible]

Residence.															
Doyle,	225	270	2	1,470	21,270	271	221	1,275	220	2,121	2	21	2	21	22
Cardona,	792	45	0	845	20,205	202	221	1,200	225	1,201	2	22	2	2	22
Donohoe,	220	222	4	1,220	22,222	222	221	2,442	221	2,222	2	22	2	22	22
Donohoe,	222	222	2	1,222	22,222	22	222	1,221	222	1,222	2	22	2	22	22
Same.															
Donohoe, West,	270	20	2	271	22,270	222	22	270	24	277	2	2	2	2	22
Doyle,	1,222	227	2	1,222	22,222	222	222	1,222	222	1,222	2	22	2	2	22
Doyle,	270	221	2	270	22,270	24	22	270	24	270	2	2	2	2	22
Total, 1872, 1873.	12,222	2,222	22	22,222	2,222,222	27	2,222	22,222	2,222	22,222	2	22	2	2	22
Total, 1874, 1875.	12,222	2,222	22	22,222	2,222,222	222	2,222	22,222	2,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Income,	222	1,222	2	1,222	—	—	—	2,222	—	1,222	2	2	—	2	22
Expenditure,	—	—	—	—	22,222	2	270	—	222	—	—	—	2	22	—

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Income,	22,222	2,222	22	22,222	2,222,222	27	2,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Expenditure,	22,222	2,222	222	22,222	2,222,222	22	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Income,	22,222	22,222	222	22,222	2,222,222	22	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Expenditure,	22,222	2,222	22	22,222	2,222,222	22	2,222	22,222	2,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Total, 1872, 1873, &c. &c. 1875.	22,222	22,222	222	22,222	2,222,222	27	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Total, 1874, 1875, &c. &c. 1875.	22,222	22,222	222	22,222	2,222,222	222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	2	22	2	22	22
Income,	2,222	2,222	22	2,222	—	—	—	22,222	—	22,222	2	22	—	2	22
Expenditure,	—	—	—	—	22,222	2	222	—	2,222	—	—	—	2	22	—

No. 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN THE UNION WORKHOUSES IN IRELAND, during the Year ended 29th September, 1872.

Classes of Persons Relieved in the Workhouses.			No. in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1872.	No. in the Half-year ended 25th September, 1872.
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				
1	Adults,	Married Couples, { Males,	2,064	2,291
2			Females,	2,064	2,291
3		Other Males,	29,153	29,240
4		Other Females,	24,268	26,612
5	Children under 15, of Able-bodied Inmates, {	Illegitimate,	8,847	8,857
6		Other Children,	13,164	15,196
NOT ABLE-BODIED.				
7	Adults,	Married Couples, { Males,	518	576
8			Females,	518	576
9		Other Males,	21,068	23,273
10		Other Females,	18,190	19,880
11	Children under 15,	Of Parents not able-bodied being Inmates {	642	712
12			Illegitimate,	1,683	2,037
13		Other Children,		
		Orphans, or other Children, relieved without Parents,	9,812	10,519
LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.				
14	Adult Males,		1,239	1,315
15	Adult Females,		1,379	1,655
16	Children under 15,		115	160
17	Total number of Males,		54,082	56,695
18	Do.	Females,	46,659	51,034
19	Do.	Children under 15,	34,263	38,425
20	Grand Total,		134,964	146,179

No. 4.—SUMMARY of RETURNS from Clerks of Unions, showing for each Province, and for all Ireland, the Number of Persons admitted to the Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1872, distinguishing the Number admitted in Sickness; also the Number of Births and Deaths in the Workhouses during the year.

UNIONS.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Work- houses during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Work- houses during the year.
	Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
	Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from acci- dental injury.	Total number admit- ted in sickness.				
ULSTER, . . .	2,267	4,003	497	10,760	53,233	44,068	543	2,536
MUNSTER, . . .	4,411	18,289	781	29,481	59,707	56,155	685	4,188
LEINSTER, . . .	2,197	12,302	730	16,849	58,206	75,244	660	3,331
CONNAUGHT, . . .	774	3,354	312	4,440	9,693	14,328	115	1,023
TOTAL, . . .	10,349	38,950	2,340	52,509	137,279	189,746	1,953	11,707

No. 5.—SUMMARY of RETURNS showing for each Province, and for all Ireland, the Number of Sick Persons who received Medical treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals, during the year ended 29th September, 1872.

UNIONS.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
ULSTER, . . .	233	3,019	71	2,302	2,844	12,407	539	15,793	5,076	14,426	603	16,105
MUNSTER, . . .	285	4,712	144	5,182	6,253	24,096	1,031	31,386	6,547	28,866	1,358	36,533
LEINSTER, . . .	232	4,982	78	5,263	3,913	22,899	961	27,665	4,344	27,545	930	37,823
CONNAUGHT, . .	55	1,431	31	1,587	1,046	6,318	275	7,939	1,501	7,249	426	9,475
TOTAL, . . .	814	12,116	344	14,274	13,254	55,912	2,779	83,645	14,768	78,026	3,123	96,517

ii. Some disallowed or found due an Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 30th September, 1873, and whether recovered or an account of Recovery from the Parties debited—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—*Union Dispensary Administration.*—Statement of Allowances under the Repatriation Act in force during any portion of the year ended 31st September, 1972, showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners, 1872, Appendix B, No. 16.)

Date of Commencement of Cases.	State.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Place of Residence.	Annual Salary.	Annual Expenses and Allowances.	Terminated, Date of Termination.
10 June, 1870	London	William Ross	Master	28	18	Salisbury of body	£ 2 0 0	0 0 0	
12 Nov. 1870	Do.	Anna Harvey	Matron of Workhouse	28	17½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
7 Sept. 1870	London	Samuel Hall	Master	28	14	Self retained, subsistence only	20 0 0	20 0 0	
14 June, 1870	Do.	Elizabeth M'Gillivray	Infirmary Nurse	24	21	Salisbury of body	10 0 0	10 0 0	
12 July, 1870	Do.	Elizabeth White	Superintendent	28	22½	Salisbury of body	20 0 0	20 0 0	
25 June, 1870	Do.	James Jacobs	St. Aid. Officer	21	22	Salisbury of body	100 0 0	100 0 0	
20 Dec. 1870	London	John O'Connell	Assistant Officer of Dispensary Office	22	17½	Do.	20 0 0	20 12 6	
10 April, 1871	Do.	Michael B. O'Connell	Infirmary Officer	21	24	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
10 Dec. 1871	Salisbury	Frederick Rough	W. or Hospital Nurse	20	24	Do.	20 0 0	22 0 0	
27 June, 1870	Salisbury	John Hester	Superintendent	28	12	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
20 Dec. 1871	Do.	Charles O'Grady	Matron of Workhouse	28	21	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1 Dec. 1871	Salisbury	James Henry M. Moore	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	22	15½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
10 July, 1871	Salisbury	James Jeffries	Do.	24	18½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
17 Dec. 1871	Salisbury	Reginald Gault	Doctor	21	21	Old age and infirmity	20 0 0	0 0 0	Terminated, but date of termination not known.
21 Dec. 1871	Salisbury	Ellen Rogers	Matron of Workhouse	28	21½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1 Dec. 1870	Salisbury	Joseph Wilson	Clark	28	21	Salisbury of body and body	100 0 0	20 12 6	
20 Dec. 1871	London	Samuel Ballard	Farmer	24½	21	Salisbury of body	20 0 0	20 0 0	
21 June, 1870	Do.	William Wiggins	Master	28	20	Old age	20 0 0	20 0 0	
24 Dec. 1870	Salisbury	David W. Kilgus	Do.	24½	21½	Salisbury of body	100 0 0	20 0 0	
17 Dec. 1870	Do.	Edith Gardner	Infirmary Officer	21	21½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1 Dec. 1871	Do.	Edward Elgar	Superintendent	21	24½	Do.	120 0 0	20 0 0	
4 Dec. 1870	Do.	Alexander C. Fraser	Infirmary Officer	24	21	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1 Dec. 1870	Salisbury	Thomas H. Harvey	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	21	21½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
10 Dec. 1871	Do.	Thomas M'Gillivray	Infirmary Nurse	21	21	Old age	20 0 0	20 0 0	
10 Dec. 1871	Salisbury	Robert Pomeroy	Master	28	24½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
20 Sept. 1871	Do.	William Ross	W. or Hospital Nurse	24	21½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
20 Sept. 1871	Do.	John Harvey	Do.	24	21½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	

[illegible]

100

No. 7.—(Union Officers' Representation.—Statement of Allowances under the Representation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1873; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners, 1872, Appendix B, No. 15).—continued.

Date of Commission (Contd.)	Union	Name of Officer	Office	Age	Period of Service with Union Office	State of Endowment	Annual Salary	Annual Representation Allowance	If terminated, Date of termination.
14. Mar. 1872	Debley, North	Thomas Thompson	Relieving Officer	72	17½	Indigence of body	2 0 0	0 0 0	
21. April, 1872	Do.	David Grogan	Do.	74	14½	Old age and indigence	20 0 0	20 0 0	
27. April, 1872	Do.	Frederick Thurford	Assistant Master	48	12	Indigence of mind.	240 0 0	20 12 6	
	Do.	Isabella G. Dwyer	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	26	20	Old age	240 0 0	20 0 0	
24. Mar. 1872	Debley, South	Yard Clerk James	Relieving Officer	28	17½	Indigence of mind and body	70 0 0	22 0 0	
26. Feb. 1872	Do.	Henry Jones	Do.	30	14	Indigence of body	70 0 0	24 0 0	
26. Mar. 1872	Do.	James Wilson	Master Tailor	66	26	Old age and indigence	40 10 0	20 0 0	
26. Mar. 1872	Do.	John Evans	Butcher	50	17	Indigence of body	70 0 0	27 0 0	
26. Mar. 1872	Do.	John Howell	Do.	70	26	Old age and indigence	60 0 0	24 0 0	
26. Mar. 1872	Do.	Charles W. Chen	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	75	12½	Indigence of body	100 0 0	20 12 6	
27. April, 1872	Do.	John Jenkins	Workmaster	66	14½	Do.	20 0 0	10 12 6	1 June, 1873.
7. Sept. 1872	Do.	Joe Thom. Hughes	Medical Officer of Dispensary	30	7½	Do.	100 0 0	20 0 0	
27. Jan. 1873	Doncaster	Edmund Gurney	General Hospital Steward	40	18½	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
27. Jan. 1873	Doncaster	William Giver	Barber of Dispensary	40	14	Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
28. May, 1873	Doncaster	James Taylor	Clerk of the Debt and Master of Workhouse	37	12	Indigence of mind and body	20 0 0	20 0 0	
7. Feb. 1873	Doncaster (Poor)	Wm. Chas. Symes	Medical Officer of Workhouse Infirmary, and Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	48	12½	Indigence of body	20 10 0	20 0 0	
21. Jan. 1873	Do.	John Gidd	Chief and Licensing Officer	47	12	Old age	20 0 0	20 10 0	
22. April, 1873	Do.	Wm. Henry Maltman	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	44	14½	Indigence of body	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 May, 1873
17. Dec. 1872	Elmington	Frederick Murphy	Master	37	17½	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
26. Dec. 1872	Do.	James Phillips	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	37	17½	Do.	200 0 0	20 10 0	
28. May, 1873	Do.	Frederick G. Jones	Do.	70	26	Old age and indigence	200 0 0	20 10 0	
14. June, 1873	Do.	James Smith	Relieving Officer	44	20	Indigence of body	20 0 0	20 0 0	
16. Dec. 1872	Do.	R. J. Williams	Commissioner	35	20	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
26. Aug. 1873	Do.	Thomas T. W.	Master	47	24	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	

No. 7.—United Countries' Representatives.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1873; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners, 1872, Appendix B, No. 15).—continued.

Date of Termination of Office.	Rank.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service in the Office.	Cause of Superannuation.	Amount Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	Discontinued Date of Termination.
22 Nov. 1870 7 Feb. 1870	Leisureday Do.	William Rogers John Harvey, jun.	Master Medical Officer of Dispensary District	44 47	18 1/2 21 1/2	Exhaustion of body Do.	£ 4 4 4 10 0 0	£ 1 1 1 10 10 4	
18 April 1871 8 Mar. 1871	Leisureday Master.	James Madden Agnes F. Freeman	Police Medical Officer of Dispensary District	41 37	20 20 1/2	Do. Do.	12 0 0 10 0 0	14 0 0 10 0 0	
4 May, 1871 22 April, 1871	Midwife Do.	Michael Trevelly William Young	Police Police	38 38	20 1 1/2	Old age and infirmity Exhaustion of body	14 14 0 0 0 0	14 0 0 0 0 0	
20 May, 1871 28 Mar. 1871	Midwife Do.	Mary Leary Eugene Martin	Infirmary Nurse Police of Workhouse	20 1/2 30	20 1/2 20 1/2	Do. Old age and infirmity	11 0 0 0 0 0	4 14 0 0 0 0	
22 Dec. 1870 18 Aug. 1871	Midwife Do.	Theodore Kelly Edmund Fitzgerald	Police Scaffolding Officer	30 30	20 20	Exhaustion of body Old age	12 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 11 0 0	
1 April, 1871 21 Feb. 1870	Superintendent Scaffolding	Walter Thomas Mrs Wm. Morris	Police Scaffolding Officer and Inspector of Workhouse	38 30	10 1/2 21 1/2	Exhaustion of body and infirmity Exhaustion of body	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
4 April, 1871 Do.	Do.	Alexander Fisher	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	39	18 1/2	Do.	100 0 0	10 10 4	
24 July, 1871 4 April, 1871	Do. Fire	John S. Pilkington John Gordon	Scaffolding Officer Do.	40 44	10 10	Do. Old age and infirmity of body	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
1 Feb. 1871 24 Feb. 1871	Fire Do.	Ignatius O'Leary John Connelley	Do. Do.	39 41	18 1/2 17 1/2	Old age Exhaustion of body	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 10 4 10 0 0	28 July, 1871.
27 Sept. 1871 10 Dec. 1871	Do. Fire	Mary M. Lyons Myles O'Brien	Police Scaffolding Officer and Inspector of Workhouse	30 30	18 1/2 41	Do. Do.	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
14 June, 1871 29 Aug. 1871	Fire Do.	Michael Francis Henry G. Gray	Scaffolding Officer Medical Officer of Dispensary District	40 35	18 18	Do. Do.	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
20 Feb. 1871 14 Oct. 1871	Do. Superintendent	James Harvey John Lister	Scaffolding Officer Do.	38 38	18 1/2 18	Do. Do.	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 10 4 10 0 0	
4 Dec. 1871 20 June, 1871	Do. Do.	Thomas F. White Thomas Williams	Midwife Police Nurse	38 38	18 1/2 18 1/2	Do. Do.	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
20 Sept. 1871 Do.	Do. Do.	Michael C. Bennett	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	38	20	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10 Aug. 1871 1 Sept. 1871	Do. Do.	Joseph Lister Edward J. O'Keefe	Do. Master Workman	38 38	20 20	Do. Old age and infirmity	10 0 0 10 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	

20 May 1874	Do	Frederick Hunter	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	59	54	Old age	230 0 0	66 0 0	4 Feb. 1875
21 June 1875	Ballinacree	John Welch	Do	77	72	Integrity of body	200 0 0	54 0 0	
10 July 1875	Ballinacree	Marion Hunter	Do	57	52	Old age	180 0 0	52 0 0	
1 Nov. 1875	Do	John O'Donnell	Subintendant	54	49	Integrity of body	190 0 0	51 0 0	
11 Jan. 1876	Do	Thomas Hunter	Medical Officer of Workhouse	58	53	Old age	250 0 0	60 0 0	11 Mar. 1875
13 May 1876	Ballinacree	Ellen Davis	Matron	44	39	Integrity	90 0 0	0 0 0	
7 Aug. 1876	Do	Richard Smith	Chief	70	65	Integrity of mind and body	200 0 0	52 0 0	
20 Jan. 1877	Ballinacree	David Hunter	Medical Officer of Workhouse	52	47	Old age	180 0 0	50 0 0	
21 Mar. 1875	Do	Ernest Downes	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	50	45	Integrity of body	120 0 0	40 12 0	1 Feb. 1875
4 Mar. 1876	Do	John Cole	Prisoner of Workhouse	50	45	Do	10 0 0	0 0 0	
10 June 1876	Do	Ellen Walker	Hospital Nurse	50	45	Old age and integrity	0 0 0	0 0 0	
21 Dec. 1876	Do	John Langford	Appl. Secy of Dispensary District	58	53	Integrity of body	10 0 0	20 0 0	
20 May 1877	Do	David Hunter	Hospital Nurse	54	49	Old age	20 0 0	10 0 0	1 Feb. 1875
1 Dec. 1876	Do	John James	Ward Master and Prisoner	54	49	Integrity of body	15 0 0	12 0 0	
4 May 1877	Do	John Long	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary Dist.	54	49	Old age	100 0 0	50 0 0	
1 Sept. 1877	Do	John Wm. Gregory	Subintendant	50	45	Old age and integrity	10 0 0	20 0 0	
11 Jan. 1878	Do	Edward O'Brien	Master	57	52	Integrity of body	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 Feb. 1875
10 July 1878	Do	Edward O'Brien	Matron	50	45	Do	20 0 0	10 0 0	
10 July 1878	Do	Edwin Lowry	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	54	49	Do	100 0 0	50 12 0	
10 July 1878	Do	John W. O'Brien	Subintendant	50	45	Do	20 0 0	10 0 0	
11 Feb. 1878	Do	Thomas O'Brien	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	54	49	Do	20 0 0	50 0 0	1 Feb. 1875
10 Mar. 1878	Do	William Fanning	Subintendant	50	45	Old age	10 0 0	50 0 0	
1 April 1878	Do	Michael Hunter	Matron	50	45	Integrity of body	10 0 0	40 12 0	
1 April 1878	Do	William Wynn	Prisoner	70	65	Old age and integrity	10 0 0	0 0 0	
20 April 1878	Do	Edw. W. O'Brien	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	50	45	Integrity of body	200 0 0	60 0 0	11 Mar. 1875
12 Aug. 1877	Do	Robert Fitzmaurice	Do	50	45	Do	100 0 0	50 12 0	
14 Oct. 1877	Do	Elizabeth Smith	Prison Hospital Nurse	50	45	Do	20 0 0	20 0 0	
21 April 1878	Do	Thomas Walker	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	50	45	Do	100 0 0	50 0 0	
21 Sept. 1878	Do	Ellen Davis	Matron	50	45	Do	20 0 0	50 12 0	11 Mar. 1875
21 Sept. 1878	Do	Robert James	Matron in Prison Hospital	77	72	Old age	20 0 0	10 0 0	
12 April 1877	Do	Andrew Lane	Subintendant	50	45	Old age and integrity of body	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1 Oct. 1874	Do	Edward F. O'Brien	Prison Hospital Nurse	50	45	Integrity of body	10 0 0	10 0 0	
1 Oct. 1874	Do	Stephen J. Murphy	Assistant Prison Hospital Nurse	57	52	Old age	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 Mar. 1875
21 Jan. 1878	Do	Ellen M. A. White	Matron	50	45	Integrity of body	10 12 0	10 0 0	
24 Jan. 1878	Do	William C. Fox	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	50	45	Do	100 0 0	50 12 0	

APPENDIX E.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNEXION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

[NOTE.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situate; but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population and Area of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is annexed (No. 0), showing the name of the Union in which each District is situate, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars relating to each District are to be found.]

STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties) according to the Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68:—(since the completion of Table No. 1, Appendix D, in 25th Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners.)

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each	Population: 1861.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committees of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorised by Special Orders.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
COUNTY OF DONOGAL.				A.	£					
DUNFANAGH,	Crossroads,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10th Jan., 1873.
GLenties,	Dungloe,	5	10,331	51,933	3,350	15	1	—	—	
	Glenties,	3	5,079	43,224	3,357	15	1	—	—	28th Aug., 1872.
	Currick,	5	6,944	45,501	2,642	15	1	—	—	
	Ardara,	5	7,324	44,763	4,288	15	1	—	—	
	Killybegs,	4	5,639	22,527	4,181	13	1	—	—	
	Dooherry,	4	4,462	49,891	1,854	13	1	—	—	13th March, 1873. 11th Dec., 1872.
	Ardara,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
INISHOWEN,	Bunrana,	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	
COUNTY OF DOWN.										
NEWRY,	Newry,	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	13th Jan., 1873.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.										
COUNTY OF CORK.										
GLONAKILLY,	Timoleague,	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	16th April, 1872.
KANTURK,	Newmarket,	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	27th May, 1872.
Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21st March, 1873.
MALLOW,	Kilshannig,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19th Aug., 1872.
SKULL,	Skull,	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	15th May, 1872.
COUNTY OF KERRY.										
TRALEE,	Tralee,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26th May, 1872.
	Do.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10th July, 1872.
	Do.,	11	23,619	57,731	39,947	62	—	—	—	19th Nov., 1872.
	Kilgobbin,	2	1,180	16,416	1,908	13	—	—	—	
	Castlemaine,	3	2,801	18,139	4,500	14	1	—	—	
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.										
KILMALLOCK,	Charlville,	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	3rd June, 1872.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.										
WATERFORD,	Kilnashoge,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2th October, 1872.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.										
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.										
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	Palmerston,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3rd July, 1872.
	Rathmines,	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	1st Oct., 1872.
	Rathfarsham,	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	

* Tralee and Kilgobbin Districts altered, and new District (Castlemaine) formed, from and after 30th November, 1872.
 b The Townland of Rathgar having become part of Rathmines Electoral Division from and after 25th September, in pursuance of Order of 7th August, 1872.

STATEMENT OF ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS—continued.

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of the Sanitary Authority.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Local Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.										
COUNTY OF KILDARE.										
Nias, . . .	Robertstown and Kilmagee, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3rd May, 1872.
KING'S COUNTY.										
EGGENDERRY, . .	Eggenderry, . .	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	12th Nov., 1872.
PARSONSTOWN, . .	Parsonstown, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15th Aug., 1872.
Do, . . .	Forlase, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21st Feb., 1873.
TOLLANDRE, . .	Clara, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30th Oct., 1872.
COUNTY OF LOUTH.										
DROGHEDA, . .	Drogheda, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20th Feb., 1872.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.										
DUNSHAUGHLIN, . .	Roseth, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31st Oct., 1872.
KELLS, . . .	Maynooth, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5th April, 1872.
TRIM, . . .	Trim, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10th Feb., 1873.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.										
ARNEYLEIGH, . .	Ballyroan, . .	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	17th Sept., 1872.
COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.										
MULLINGAR, . .	Mullyfarrah, . .	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	15th Oct., 1872.
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.										
BARROCK, . .	Kilham, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29th Oct., 1872.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
COUNTY OF GALWAY.										
LOUGHREA, . .	Bullaun, . .	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	14th March, 1873.
MOUNT BELLEW, . .	Mount Bellew, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22nd May, 1872.
TEAM, . . .	Team, . .	2	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	15th April, 1872.
Do, . . .	Abney, . .	1	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	Do.
COUNTY OF LITTIM.										
MOHILL, . .	Carrigallen, . .	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	6th May, 1872.
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.										
BOYLE, . .	Ballyfarrah, . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1st April, 1872.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO TABLE No. 1, APPENDIX D, OF PREVIOUS REPORTS, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE MADE UP TO THE 25th MARCH, 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Unions.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation, 25th Sept., 1872.	Number of Medical Officers, authorized by Local Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
ULSTER, . .	40	215	375	1,007,264	5,316,680	4,048,862	234	63
MUNSTER, . .	44	204	1,025	1,531,377	6,060,403	3,368,970	228	19
LEINSTER, . .	29	203	944	1,483,909	4,910,519	4,554,221	229	11
CONNAUGHT, . .	50	29	396	869,414	4,050,232	1,357,848	173	6
Total, . .	163	719	3,438	5,791,964	20,322,843	18,829,354	864	38

No. 2.—**PRESENCE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.**—List, in pursuance of § 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic., c. 85), of all Dispersed Bursars in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged as Poor-law and County) showing the Names of Bursars in each, and the Amount of each Dispersal District for the Year ended 30th September, 1873; with a Return, under the Year ended 30th September, 1873,—of the Number of Cases of Human Leucæ afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Treats for Medical Relief furnished by the Committee of Management, under § 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dispensary Letters certified; of Patients attended in Dispensaries, &c.

NOTE ON TABLE, No. 2.

Columns 1 to 3, 4 and 5 inclusive, are abstracted from the annual Returns of the Committees.

Columns 6 and 7 to 13, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns sent in from the Lighthouses of the County.

Columns 14 to 18, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.

Column 19.—In every category in which there does not appear an entry under the name of the Union, the Dispensary of the Union is held in a house which was used for a Dispensary under the late system, or in a work-house, or other public building, the use of which is obtained by the Board for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietors, and then, no entry is made.

Columns 4 and 5 include some non-resident Dispensary Districts, as defined, but adjoining Unions, are attended by the same Medical Officers.

Name of Union.	Name of Dispensary District.	Name of Dispensary District.				Returns of Fees under this Dispensary, 1873										Returns of Cases attended in 1873 under this Dispensary, 1873					
		No. of Dispensary Districts.	Name of Dispensary District.			No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.
			No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensary Districts.																
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																					
County of Antrim.																					
County of Londonderry.																					
County of Tyrone.																					
County of Fermanagh.																					
County of Down.																					
County of Wick.																					
County of Wexford.																					
County of Carlow.																					
County of Kilkenny.																					
County of Kerry.																					
County of Cork.																					
County of Waterford.																					
County of Wicklow.																					
County of Dublin.																					

Category	Sub-category	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306
----------	--------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

NAME OF DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	NAME OF DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.										
		No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers employed by each District.	Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries, Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fees and Allowances, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 31st Sept., 1872.	Number of New Cases admitted and discharged during the year.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief supplied by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Dispensaries or House of Correction, under a 15.	No. of Patients attended in Dispensaries or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.																						
COUNTY OF ANTRIM.																						
ANTRIM, —																						
1. Laragh.	1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Blackabbey.	2.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Glenties.	3.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Tyrona.	4.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. Kesh.	5.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6. Kesh.	6.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7. Kesh.	7.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8. Kesh.	8.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9. Kesh.	9.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10. Kesh.	10.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11. Kesh.	11.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12. Kesh.	12.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13. Kesh.	13.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14. Kesh.	14.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15. Kesh.	15.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16. Kesh.	16.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17. Kesh.	17.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18. Kesh.	18.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19. Kesh.	19.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20. Kesh.	20.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21. Kesh.	21.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22. Kesh.	22.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23. Kesh.	23.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24. Kesh.	24.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25. Kesh.	25.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26. Kesh.	26.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27. Kesh.	27.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28. Kesh.	28.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29. Kesh.	29.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30. Kesh.	30.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31. Kesh.	31.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
32. Kesh.	32.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
33. Kesh.	33.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
34. Kesh.	34.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
35. Kesh.	35.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
36. Kesh.	36.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
37. Kesh.	37.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
38. Kesh.	38.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
39. Kesh.	39.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
40. Kesh.	40.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
41. Kesh.	41.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
42. Kesh.	42.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
43. Kesh.	43.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
44. Kesh.	44.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
45. Kesh.	45.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
46. Kesh.	46.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
47. Kesh.	47.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
48. Kesh.	48.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
49. Kesh.	49.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50. Kesh.	50.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
51. Kesh.	51.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
52. Kesh.	52.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
53. Kesh.	53.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
54. Kesh.	54.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
55. Kesh.	55.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
56. Kesh.	56.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
57. Kesh.	57.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
58. Kesh.	58.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
59. Kesh.	59.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
60. Kesh.	60.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
61. Kesh.	61.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
62. Kesh.	62.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
63. Kesh.	63.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
64. Kesh.	64.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
65. Kesh.	65.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
66. Kesh.	66.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
67. Kesh.	67.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
68. Kesh.	68.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
69. Kesh.	69.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
70. Kesh.	70.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
71. Kesh.	71.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
72. Kesh.	72.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
73. Kesh.	73.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
74. Kesh.	74.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
75. Kesh.	75.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
76. Kesh.	76.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
77. Kesh.	77.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
78. Kesh.	78.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
79. Kesh.	79.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL TREATMENT afforded, in the several Unions.—continued.

NAME OF DISPENSARY DISTRICT.		No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of persons attending each District.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1872.													MEDICAL TREATMENT AFFORDED IN YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1872.				
			Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fees for Attendance, Midwives' salaries, and any incidental expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1872.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief granted by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Cases notified.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Houses or House of Correction, under a 12.	No. of Patients treated in Dispensary or House of Correction during year.	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.																							
County of Donegal.—cont.																							
1. Letter.	1	1	1	1	£ 2. 4. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 3. 4. 0	£ 35. 11. 8	217	62	279	—	62	—	—	—	—	
2. Doonagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 2. 16. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 15. 10. 6	284	119	403	—	105	—	—	—	—	
3. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 17. 16. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 101. 2. 6	487	107	594	—	101	—	—	—	—	
4. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 22. 2. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 4. 0. 0	£ 128. 17. 11	270	107	377	—	105	—	—	—	—	
5. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 32. 2. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 4. 0. 0	£ 154. 15. 6	270	107	377	—	105	—	—	—	—	
6. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 179. 13. 9	£ 31. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 184. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 38. 2. 0	£ 3. 12. 0	£ 78. 11. 0	£ 524. 2. 1	1,734	595	2,329	5	728	5	1	1	1	
7. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 20. 5. 3	£ 9. 5. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 14. 1. 8	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 11. 4. 11	£ 139. 0. 8	310	123	433	3	164	—	—	—	—	
8. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 16. 1. 2	£ 10. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 113. 6. 9	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 1. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 2. 0. 0	£ 163. 17. 8	331	111	442	16	252	—	—	—	—	
9. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 41. 7. 6	£ 19. 5. 0	£ 0. 11. 0	£ 139. 5. 3	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 21. 14. 0	£ 6. 10. 0	£ 16. 7. 6	£ 301. 08. 4	631	261	892	18	426	1	—	—	—	
County of Mayo.—cont.																							
1. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 41. 4. 0	£ 9. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 109. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 22. 14. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 19. 0. 0	£ 185. 11. 10	635	221	856	—	249	6	—	—	—	
2. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 30. 7. 7	£ 11. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 100. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 10. 12. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 2. 6. 0	£ 115. 2. 5	214	119	333	—	101	—	—	—	—	
3. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 24. 9. 4	£ 13. 15. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 100. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 8. 16. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 12. 3. 0	£ 146. 10. 11	209	115	324	—	112	2	—	—	—	
4. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 11. 28. 7	£ 6. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 91. 2. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 8. 4. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 117. 14. 5	237	76	313	—	105	4	—	—	—	
5. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 33. 17. 7	£ 6. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 88. 5. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 8. 4. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 117. 14. 5	237	76	313	—	105	4	—	—	—	
6. Donaghadee.	1	1	1	1	£ 105. 16. 1	£ 45. 15. 0	£ 1. 0. 0	£ 483. 7. 6	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 61. 7. 7	£ 2. 12. 0	£ 30. 11. 0	£ 594. 9. 3	1,276	340	1,616	11	641	14	—	—	—	
County of Wick.—cont.																							
1. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 21. 7. 11	£ 12. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 98. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 7. 17. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 15. 0. 0	£ 111. 5. 5	213	105	318	—	105	—	—	—	—	
2. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 11. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 11. 11. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 15. 11. 0	£ 111. 5. 5	213	105	318	—	105	—	—	—	—	
3. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 27. 8. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 125. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 11. 11. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 15. 11. 0	£ 111. 5. 5	213	105	318	—	105	—	—	—	—	
4. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 17. 18. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 125. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 11. 11. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 15. 11. 0	£ 111. 5. 5	213	105	318	—	105	—	—	—	—	
5. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 14. 0. 11	£ 10. 0. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 125. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 11. 11. 0	£ 0. 10. 0	£ 15. 11. 0	£ 111. 5. 5	213	105	318	—	105	—	—	—	—	
6. Donagh.	1	1	1	1	£ 02. 1. 0	£ 02. 12. 1	£ 5. 15. 0	£ 94. 11. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 49. 0. 0	£ 4. 12. 0	£ 30. 13. 6	£ 708. 15. 0	1,450	469	1,919	2	1,271	7	—	—	—	

EXPENDITURE OF YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1878.																					NEW-ALL TAKING APPOINTED IN YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1878.			
NAME OF DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	No. of Officers attached to each Dispensary.	No. of Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries.		Apothecaries.	Ventilation Expenses.		Food and Allowances, Midwives Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 30th Sept., 1878.	Dispensary Doctors.	Visiting Doctors.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief granted by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination done during the year.	No. of Foreign-born Persons certified.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Dispensary or House of Correction, under a 12.	No. of Patients treated in Dispensary or House of Correction during year.		
								Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Ventilation Act.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.												
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.																								
County of Down—con.																								
1. Newry.	1	2	—	—	£ 60 10 0	£ 14 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 210 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 418 10 5	1,531	620	1,951	1	—	—	—	18	17	
2. Waterford.	1	1	—	—	£ 30 10 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 196 11 7	230	205	435	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Rathfriland.	1	1	—	—	£ 14 10 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	220	183	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Newry.	1	1	—	—	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COUNTY OF DUBLIN—continued.																								
County of Dublin—con.																								
1. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COUNTY OF DUBLIN—continued.																								
County of Dublin—con.																								
1. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Northbrook.	1	1	—	—	£ 20 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 107 10 10	207	183	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[illegible]

► Laundry Notes: 'Nasty' Bleach.—The appearance of bleach appears to have been made.

No. 2.—DISBURSING BUREAUX, with the Expenses, and Amount of Material Expense effected, in the several Colonies—continued.

Name of Colony.	Name of Disbursing Bureau.	No. of Disbursing Bureaux.				Disbursements of Cash from the Treasury, 1912.										Material Expense—Furnishings, 1912.									
		No. of Disbursing Bureaux.				Disbursements of Cash from the Treasury, 1912.										Material Expense—Furnishings, 1912.									
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
INDONESIA OF CELEBES—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF SUMATRA—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF BORNEO—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF MALAYA—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF CELEBES—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF SUMATRA—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF BORNEO—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INDONESIA OF MALAYA—continued.	General Disbursing Bureau— Batavia, Java.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Minerals	1. Metallic Minerals, 2. Non-metallic Minerals, 3. Fuels, 4. Gemstones, 5. Others	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269
----------	---	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

It's Not Immature, Please — *Madison* has some cuts for the show. *Boyz n the City*

Cost: \$100,000. **Owner: The University of Texas at Dallas.** **Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.** **Engineer: HNTB.** **Interior Designer: HKS.** **Construction Manager: Parsons Brinckerhoff.** **Construction Start: 2007.** **Completion: 2009.**

Life after Cancer: How to Thrive After a Cancer Diagnosis. By David C. Reardon. New York: Basic Books, 2010. Pp. 288. \$24.95. ISBN 978-0-465-01451-1.

[illegible]

County.	City.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1960.	1970.	1980.	1990.	2000.	2010.	2020.
Barnstable	Barnstable	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Hyannis	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Berkshire	Adams	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800
	Amherst	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600
Bristol	Bristol	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600	4,200	4,800	5,400	6,000	6,600	7,200	7,800	8,400	9,000	9,600
	Easton	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,200	4,500	4,800
Butler	Butler	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850
	Chatham	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800
Cape Cod	Cape Cod	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Martha's Vineyard	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Dartmouth	Dartmouth	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	North Dartmouth	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Essex	Essex	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Lowell	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Franklin	Franklin	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Greenfield	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Hampden	Hampden	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Springfield	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Hampshire	Hampshire	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Northampton	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Middlesex	Middlesex	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	North Attleborough	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Norfolk	Norfolk	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Wareham	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Plymouth	Plymouth	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Weymouth	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Suffolk	Suffolk	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Dorchester	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Tarrant	Tarrant	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Ft. Worth	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Travis	Travis	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Austin	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300
Waller	Waller	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
	Waller	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,300

1 Census Bureau: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022.

2 U.S. Census Bureau: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022.

3 U.S. Census Bureau: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022.

Census Bureau

100

[illegible]

Country	Population, 1900	Population, 1910	Population, 1920	Population, 1930	Population, 1940	Population, 1950	Population, 1960	Population, 1970	Population, 1980	Population, 1990	Population, 2000	Population, 2010	Population, 2020	Population, 2030	Population, 2040	Population, 2050	Population, 2060	Population, 2070	Population, 2080	Population, 2090	Population, 2100
France	36,000,000	39,000,000	42,000,000	45,000,000	48,000,000	51,000,000	54,000,000	57,000,000	60,000,000	63,000,000	66,000,000	69,000,000	72,000,000	75,000,000	78,000,000	81,000,000	84,000,000	87,000,000	90,000,000	93,000,000	96,000,000
Germany	63,000,000	67,000,000	71,000,000	75,000,000	79,000,000	83,000,000	87,000,000	91,000,000	95,000,000	99,000,000	103,000,000	107,000,000	111,000,000	115,000,000	119,000,000	123,000,000	127,000,000	131,000,000	135,000,000	139,000,000	143,000,000
United Kingdom	46,000,000	49,000,000	52,000,000	55,000,000	58,000,000	61,000,000	64,000,000	67,000,000	70,000,000	73,000,000	76,000,000	79,000,000	82,000,000	85,000,000	88,000,000	91,000,000	94,000,000	97,000,000	100,000,000	103,000,000	106,000,000
Italy	29,000,000	32,000,000	35,000,000	38,000,000	41,000,000	44,000,000	47,000,000	50,000,000	53,000,000	56,000,000	59,000,000	62,000,000	65,000,000	68,000,000	71,000,000	74,000,000	77,000,000	80,000,000	83,000,000	86,000,000	89,000,000
Spain	19,000,000	21,000,000	23,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	29,000,000	31,000,000	33,000,000	35,000,000	37,000,000	39,000,000	41,000,000	43,000,000	45,000,000	47,000,000	49,000,000	51,000,000	53,000,000	55,000,000	57,000,000	59,000,000
Sweden	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000
Poland	32,000,000	34,000,000	36,000,000	38,000,000	40,000,000	42,000,000	44,000,000	46,000,000	48,000,000	50,000,000	52,000,000	54,000,000	56,000,000	58,000,000	60,000,000	62,000,000	64,000,000	66,000,000	68,000,000	70,000,000	72,000,000
Japan	70,000,000	75,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	95,000,000	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	115,000,000	120,000,000	125,000,000	130,000,000	135,000,000	140,000,000	145,000,000	150,000,000	155,000,000	160,000,000	165,000,000	170,000,000
China	450,000,000	500,000,000	550,000,000	600,000,000	650,000,000	700,000,000	750,000,000	800,000,000	850,000,000	900,000,000	950,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,150,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,350,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,450,000,000
India	350,000,000	400,000,000	450,000,000	500,000,000	550,000,000	600,000,000	650,000,000	700,000,000	750,000,000	800,000,000	850,000,000	900,000,000	950,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,150,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,350,000,000
United States	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000

Source: United Nations World Population Prospects. The population of the United States is based on the 2000 Census. The population of the other countries is based on the 1990 Census. The population of the United States is based on the 2000 Census. The population of the other countries is based on the 1990 Census.

TABLE 3.—DISEASES OF HUMANS, WITH THE PARASITES, AND ANIMALS OF HUMAN INTEREST, REPORTED IN THE SEVERAL UNIONS—continued.

[illegible]

FIG. 2.—SHIPPING DISTRICTS, with the EXTENSION, and AVERAGE of MARINE SERVICES afforded, in the several UNIFORMITY PORTS.

[illegible]

Tab. 2—**DURHAMIAN DISTRICTS, with the KENNEDY, and AUSTIN of NANCYAN, BANCY (1884), in the second Union—continued**

[illegible]

[illegible]

100

Copyright © 2005 by Blackwell Science. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from Blackwell Science.

No. 2.—Department Districts, with the Revenue, and Amount of Marine Hatchery applied to, in the several Districts—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Department District.	No. of Fishermen				Revenue on Tack money (for Government, 1894)												Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)									
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Marine and Fishery Applications				Industries				Fisheries						Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)				Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)			
						Marine and Fishery Applications	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Industries	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)	Marine Hatchery applied to Tack money (for Government, 1894)
Station 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Province of Columbia, District of Columbia, Eastern.	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Province of Columbia, District of Columbia, Western.	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Albany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[illegible]

100

© Andrew Paine, William and Nellie Schneider and Virginia Edwards. No permission of the publisher is necessary to quote brief passages.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 399–405

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

No. 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF FISHES, with the Fisheries, and Amount of MEXICAN BAIT used, in the several Districts—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Fisheries District.	No. of Fishes of Species Reported in 1890.				Estimated Yearly Amount of Fishes, 1891.										Monthly Amount of Fishes of Yearly Amount Estimated, 1891.					
		No. of Fishes of Species Reported in 1890.				Estimated Yearly Amount of Fishes, 1891.										Monthly Amount of Fishes of Yearly Amount Estimated, 1891.					
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
FISHES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	District of Columbia Fishes.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
FISHES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	District of Columbia Fishes.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
FISHES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	District of Columbia Fishes.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

No. 2.—DICTIONARY DONORS, with the *Excesses*, and *Amounts of National Debits* allotted, in the several *Universities*—continued.

Place or Name	Name of Donor or Donors	No. of Donations				Extents of 1 Year under their Patrons, 1818										Amounts, before addition of 1 Year, under their Patrons, 1818									
		1818				Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque		Bibliothèque	
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Governs all 24 Provinces— Tobacco, Wine, Rum, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Sisal, Cacao, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Hides, Wool, Linen, Cotton, Silk, W																									

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Admission	Date of Discharge	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Date of Burial	Place of Burial	Remarks
1	John	M	10	1880	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
2	Mary	F	8	1882	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
3	James	M	6	1884	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
4	Elizabeth	F	4	1886	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
5	William	M	2	1888	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
6	Ann	F	1	1890	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
7	Thomas	M	11	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
8	Isabella	F	9	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
9	Robert	M	7	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
10	Charlotte	F	5	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
11	Henry	M	3	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
12	Frances	F	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
13	John	M	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
14	Mary	F	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
15	James	M	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
16	Elizabeth	F	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
17	William	M	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
18	Ann	F	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
19	Thomas	M	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
20	Isabella	F	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
21	Robert	M	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
22	Charlotte	F	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
23	Henry	M	5	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
24	Frances	F	3	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
25	John	M	1	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
26	Mary	F	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
27	James	M	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
28	Elizabeth	F	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
29	William	M	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
30	Ann	F	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
31	Thomas	M	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
32	Isabella	F	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
33	Robert	M	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
34	Charlotte	F	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
35	Henry	M	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
36	Frances	F	5	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
37	John	M	3	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
38	Mary	F	1	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
39	James	M	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
40	Elizabeth	F	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
41	William	M	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
42	Ann	F	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
43	Thomas	M	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
44	Isabella	F	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
45	Robert	M	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
46	Charlotte	F	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
47	Henry	M	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
48	Frances	F	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
49	John	M	5	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
50	Mary	F	3	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
51	James	M	1	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
52	Elizabeth	F	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
53	William	M	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
54	Ann	F	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
55	Thomas	M	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
56	Isabella	F	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
57	Robert	M	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
58	Charlotte	F	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
59	Henry	M	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
60	Frances	F	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
61	John	M	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
62	Mary	F	5	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
63	James	M	3	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
64	Elizabeth	F	1	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
65	William	M	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
66	Ann	F	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
67	Thomas	M	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
68	Isabella	F	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
69	Robert	M	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
70	Charlotte	F	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
71	Henry	M	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
72	Frances	F	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
73	John	M	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
74	Mary	F	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
75	James	M	5	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
76	Elizabeth	F	3	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
77	William	M	1	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
78	Ann	F	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
79	Thomas	M	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
80	Isabella	F	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
81	Robert	M	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
82	Charlotte	F	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
83	Henry	M	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
84	Frances	F	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
85	John	M	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
86	Mary	F	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
87	James	M	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
88	Elizabeth	F	5	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
89	William	M	3	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
90	Ann	F	1	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
91	Thomas	M	12	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
92	Isabella	F	10	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
93	Robert	M	8	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
94	Charlotte	F	6	1883	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
95	Henry	M	4	1885	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
96	Frances	F	2	1887	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
97	John	M	1	1889	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
98	Mary	F	11	1877	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
99	James	M	9	1879	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	
100	Elizabeth	F	7	1881	London	1890	1895	1895	Smallpox	London	1895	St. Mary's	

* All deaths from Smallpox were reported to the Registrar-General by the Medical Officers.

(Continued)

No. 2.—TUBERCLE RETURNS, WITH THE INFLUENCE, AND AMOUNT OF MEDICAL RELIEF OFFERED, IN THE SEVERAL UNIONS—continued.

Name of Union.	Name or Descriptive Name.	No. of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.			Persons in That union who have been, &c.											Medical Relief afforded in That union during the year, 1875.							
					No. of persons who died of Tuberculosis.		No. of persons who were cured of Tuberculosis.		No. of persons who were relieved of Tuberculosis.		No. of persons who were treated of Tuberculosis.		No. of persons who were examined for Tuberculosis.		No. of persons who were treated of Tuberculosis.	Persons who were treated of Tuberculosis during the year.			Persons who were treated of Tuberculosis during the year.				
																Male.	Female.	Total.					
Union I.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	T.	U.	V.	W.
UNION OF BORN- MAGNET (continued) COUNTY OF BARNET— Union I.	Barnet, Union I.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
UNION OF BORN- MAGNET (continued) COUNTY OF BARNET— Union II.	Barnet, Union II.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
UNION OF BORN- MAGNET (continued) COUNTY OF BARNET— Union III.	Barnet, Union III.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
UNION OF BORN- MAGNET (continued) COUNTY OF BARNET— Union IV.	Barnet, Union IV.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896

No. 2.—DANVERS STATIONS, with the Rates, and Amount of HAZARD INSURANCE charged, in the several Tolson—railroad.

Name of Goods.	Name of Station.	Rate of Freight, per Ton.				Amount of Freight, per Ton, when the Goods are, 100										Amount of Hazard Insurance, per Ton, when the Goods are, 100									
		per Ton.				per Ton.										per Ton.									
		1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Cotton, Lard, Oil, Flour, &c.—per Ton.	Danvers.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cotton, Lard, Oil, Flour, &c.—per Ton.	Danvers.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cotton, Lard, Oil, Flour, &c.—per Ton.	Danvers.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

SUMMARY OF FOLLOWING TABLE, No. 2.

FISHES.	NUMBER OF FISHES.					WEIGHT OF FISHES CAPTURED, LBS.							GENERAL DATA ATTACHED TO EACH FISH.						
	SPECIES OF FISHES.					SPECIES OF FISHES.							SPECIES OF FISHES.						
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
SPECIES OF FISHES.	SPECIES OF FISHES.					SPECIES OF FISHES.							SPECIES OF FISHES.						
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
SHAD.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ROCKFISH.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SMITHSONIAN.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SMITHSONIAN.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of previous TABLES, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Dispensary Districts formed under § 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT; showing the 1871, to 29th September, 1872:—and 3. RELIEF RETURN; showing the Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; year ended 30th September, 1872.

HEADS OF PARTICULARS in foregoing Tables. Column 1.	ULSTER.		MUNSTER.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.
STATISTICS OF UNIONS AND DISTRICTS:				
Population of Unions, in Provinces,—1861,	.	1,907,264	.	1,929,877
Area of Unions and Dispensary Districts, in statute acres,	.	5,316,680	.	6,003,698
Poor Law Valuation of Unions, in Provinces,—1872,	.	£4,018,804	.	£3,368,030
Number of Unions,	.	44	.	50
Electoral Divisions,	.	875	.	1,023
Dispensary Districts,	.	218	.	294
Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein,	.	286	.	324
Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts,	.	232	.	227
Apothecaries,	.	2	.	10
Midwives,	.	68	.	27
EXPENDITURE IN YEAR ended 30th September, 1872:—				
Medicines and Medical Appliances,	£	6,602	£	6,918
Rent of Dispensary Buildings,	.	2,145	.	2,174
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,	.	318	.	327
Salaries of Medical Officers,	.	22,721	.	23,389
„ Apothecaries,	.	375	.	261
Vaccination Expenses,	.	3,577	.	5,238
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses,	.	2,774	.	2,470
Total Expenditure in year ended 30th September, 1872,	.	£29,906	.	£41,379
RELIEF RETURNS, and DUTIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 30th September, 1872:—				
Number of Cases attended on Dispensary Tickets,	115,208	.	130,221	.
„ „ on Visiting Tickets,	56,100	.	63,527	.
Total New Cases in the year,	.	171,377	.	234,748
Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief were cancelled in the year,	.	237	.	88
Number of Cases of Vaccination under Medical Charities Act in the year,	.	71,727	.	116,422
Number of Cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the year,	.	276	.	240
Number of Patients attended in Bridewells or Houses of Correction during the year,	.	69	.	218

STATISTICAL STATEMENT; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and 15 Vic., c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's Relief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Number of Patients attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						For Unions.	For Dispensary Patients.	For Medical Officers.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
.	1,400,000	.	800,114	.	5,798,564	35,574	8,749	7,577
.	4,040,319	.	4,060,392	.	20,222,643	121,670	27,284	—
.	£1,554,224	.	£1,377,348	.	£13,839,351	£51,175	£12,549	—
.	40	.	20	.	163	—	—	—
.	944	.	598	.	3,438	21	5	4
.	200	.	99	.	710	4	—	—
.	230	.	141	.	1,071	7	—	—
.	230	.	113	.	801	3	—	—
.	11	.	6	.	33	—	—	—
.	75	.	16	.	186	1	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
3,409	.	3,179	.	23,579	.	141 10	22 10	29 9
2,604	.	922	.	7,844	.	48 2	10 18	—
417	.	182	.	1,255	.	7 10	1 15	—
24,298	.	11,374	.	81,771	.	50 13	113 15	102 8
1,050	.	214	.	3,549	.	—	—	65 11
2,529	.	1,042	.	14,326	.	87 12	19 17	—
4,000	.	1,070	.	10,384	.	63 12	14 8	—
.	£42,480	.	£18,384	.	£141,645	£203 6	£197 0	—
160,660	.	85,875	.	613,170	.	9,148	714	641
68,384	.	29,779	.	210,849	.	1,594	253	239
.	238,350	.	89,654	.	724,029	4,442	1,007	984
.	89	.	54	.	458	—	—	—
.	65,846	.	28,069	.	292,484	1,708	323	353
.	514	.	68	.	925	—	—	—
.	51	.	24	.	343	—	—	—

No. 4.—VACCINATION:—SUMMARY of the Number of Persons VACCINATED in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number VACCINATED in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1872:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.

PROVINCES.	No. Vaccinated in Workhouses by Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total Number returned in Columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
ULSTER, . . .	504	143	646	71,727	72,373	ULSTER.
MUNSTER, . . .	888	656	1,544	116,452	117,996	MUNSTER.
LEINSTER, . . .	803	918	1,711	63,846	65,557	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT, . . .	216	163	379	28,059	28,438	CONNAUGHT.
Total, . . .	2,501	1,879	4,380	282,484	286,964	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLATINA, SMALLPOX, and FEVER, reported by Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1871, 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1872.

PROVINCES.	Quarters ended		Scarlatina.	Smallpox.	Fever.
ULSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1871,	. . .	307	398	646
	March 31st, 1872,	. . .	235	244	1,206
	June 30th, 1872,	. . .	151	98	945
	September 30th, 1872,	. . .	236	48	916
MUNSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1871,	. . .	870	26	205
	March 31st, 1872,	. . .	676	764	1,193
	June 30th, 1872,	. . .	929	2,799	1,309
	September 30th, 1872,	. . .	733	399	1,184
LEINSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1871,	. . .	632	1,070	1,064
	March 31st, 1872,	. . .	300	2,171	1,263
	June 30th, 1872,	. . .	351	1,820	1,108
	September 30th, 1872,	. . .	434	461	1,042
CONNAUGHT, . . .	December 31st, 1871,	. . .	218	7	453
	March 31st, 1872,	. . .	232	4	728
	June 30th, 1872,	. . .	128	6	767
	September 30th, 1872,	. . .	81	42	535
SUMMARY.					
IRELAND, . . .	December 31st, 1871,	. . .	2,017	1,491	3,359
	March 31st, 1872,	. . .	1,533	3,213	4,390
	June 30th, 1872,	. . .	1,559	4,739	4,190
	September 30th, 1872,	. . .	1,484	890	3,735
Total, . . .			6,593	10,317	15,574

[illegible]

Continued

NAME of DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situate.	References to		NAME of DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situate.	References to	
		Magisterial Districts, App. B, No. 1.	Magisterial Districts, App. B, No. 2.			Magisterial Districts, App. B, No. 1.	Magisterial Districts, App. B, No. 2.
Gorey.	Gorey.	Page	Page	Killygordon.	Stranorlar.	Page	Page
Gort.	Gort.	-	175	Killyleagh.	Downpatrick.	-	175
Gortin.	Gortin.	-	176	Killyn.	Parsonstown.	-	176
Gortree.	Kilkenney.	-	177	Kilmacthomas.	Kilmacthomas.	-	177
Grange.	Thomastown.	-	178	Kilmacrenan and Milford.	Waterford.	-	178
Grange.	Grange.	-	179	Kilmavogue.	Waterford.	140	179
Grey Abbey.	Uppercary.	-	180	Kilmallock.	Kilmallock.	-	180
Gurra.	Newtownards.	-	181	Kilmeadoon.	Waterford.	-	181
Hadfield.	Boyle.	-	182	Kilmihil.	Kilrush.	-	182
Halesborough.	Tulla.	-	183	Kilmeagarry.	Callan.	-	183
Hallymount.	Lisburn.	-	184	Kilmac.	Newtownards.	-	184
Hampstead.	Ballinrobe.	-	185	Kilmara.	Monaghan.	-	185
Hobcross.	Bethelmy.	-	186	Kilmallock.	Cavan.	-	186
Hogwell.	Charles.	-	187	Kilpatrick.	Cadish.	-	187
Hospital.	Enniskillen.	-	188	Kilra.	Ballymoe.	-	188
	Kilmallock.	-	189	Kilra.	Kilrush.	-	189
Inchigeelagh.	Macroom.	-	190	Kilshingham.	Bethelmy.	-	190
Inchinn.	London.	-	191	Kilshinny.	Malver.	140	191
Inishoge.	Thomastown.	-	192	Kilshinny.	Clonmel.	-	192
Inishoge.	Trim.	-	193	Kilkeel.	Kells.	-	193
Inniscarra.	Thomastown.	-	194	Kilkeel.	Swinsford.	-	194
Inniscarra.	Thomastown.	-	195	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	195
Inniscarra.	Thomastown.	-	196	Kilkeel.	Clonmel.	-	196
Inniscarra.	Thomastown.	-	197	Kilkeel.	Athlone.	-	197
Inniscarra.	Thomastown.	-	198	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	198
Inniscarra.	Thomastown.	-	199	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	199
Johnstown.	Edenderry.	-	200	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	200
Johnstown.	Edenderry.	-	201	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	201
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	202	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	202
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	203	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	203
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	204	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	204
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	205	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	205
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	206	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	206
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	207	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	207
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	208	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	208
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	209	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	209
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	210	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	210
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	211	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	211
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	212	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	212
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	213	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	213
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	214	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	214
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	215	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	215
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	216	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	216
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	217	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	217
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	218	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	218
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	219	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	219
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	220	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	220
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	221	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	221
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	222	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	222
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	223	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	223
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	224	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	224
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	225	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	225
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	226	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	226
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	227	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	227
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	228	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	228
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	229	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	229
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	230	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	230
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	231	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	231
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	232	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	232
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	233	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	233
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	234	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	234
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	235	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	235
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	236	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	236
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	237	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	237
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	238	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	238
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	239	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	239
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	240	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	240
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	241	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	241
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	242	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	242
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	243	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	243
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	244	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	244
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	245	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	245
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	246	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	246
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	247	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	247
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	248	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	248
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	249	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	249
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	250	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	250
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	251	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	251
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	252	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	252
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	253	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	253
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	254	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	254
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	255	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	255
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	256	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	256
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	257	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	257
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	258	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	258
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	259	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	259
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	260	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	260
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	261	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	261
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	262	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	262
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	263	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	263
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	264	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	264
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	265	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	265
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	266	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	266
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	267	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	267
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	268	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	268
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	269	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	269
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	270	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	270
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	271	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	271
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	272	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	272
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	273	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	273
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	274	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	274
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	275	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	275
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	276	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	276
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	277	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	277
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	278	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	278
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	279	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	279
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	280	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	280
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	281	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	281
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	282	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	282
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	283	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	283
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	284	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	284
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	285	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	285
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	286	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	286
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	287	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	287
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	288	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	288
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	289	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	289
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	290	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	290
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	291	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	291
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	292	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	292
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	293	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	293
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	294	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	294
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	295	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	295
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	296	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	296
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	297	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	297
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	298	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	298
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	299	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	299
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	300	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	300
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	301	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	301
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	302	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	302
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	303	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	303
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	304	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	304
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	305	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	305
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	306	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	306
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	307	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	307
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	308	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	308
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	309	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	309
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	310	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	310
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	311	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	311
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	312	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	312
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	313	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	313
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	314	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	314
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	315	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	315
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	316	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	316
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	317	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	317
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	318	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	318
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	319	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	319
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	320	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	320
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	321	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	321
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	322	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	322
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	323	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	323
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	324	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	324
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	325	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	325
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	326	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	326
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	327	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	327
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	328	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	328
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	329	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	329
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	330	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	330
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	331	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	331
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	332	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	332
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	333	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	333
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	334	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	334
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	335	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	335
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	336	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	336
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	337	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	337
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	338	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	338
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	339	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	339
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	340	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	340
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	341	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	341
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	342	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	342
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	343	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	343
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	344	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	344
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	345	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	345
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	346	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	346
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	347	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	347
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	348	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	348
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	349	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	349
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	350	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	350
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	351	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	351
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	352	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	352
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	353	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	353
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	354	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	354
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	355	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	355
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	356	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	356
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	357	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	357
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	358	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	358
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	359	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	359
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	360	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	360
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	361	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	361
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	362	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	362
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	363	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	363
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	364	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	364
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	365	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	365
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	366	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	366
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	367	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	367
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	368	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	368
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	369	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	369
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	370	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	370
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	371	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	371
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	372	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	372
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	373	Kilkeel.	Ballinglass.	-	373
Kanturk.	Edenderry.	-	374	Kilkeel.			

Testified.

NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situate.	References to		NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situate.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts Statistical Tables, App. E, Sec. 1.	Dispensary Towns and Town Tables, App. E, Sec. 2.			Dispensary Districts Statistical Tables, App. E, Sec. 1.	Dispensary Towns and Town Tables, App. E, Sec. 2.
St. Mary's.	Drogheda.	-	171	Termoneckin.	Drogheda.	-	173
St. Mullin's.	New Ross.	-	176	Terryglass.	Borrisokane.	-	165
Scotstown.	Monaghan.	-	157	Thomastown.	Thomastown.	-	171
Serabhy.	Glennard.	-	172	Thurles.	Thurles.	-	167
Seskinan.	Dungarvan.	-	167	Timoleague.	Glennahilly.	146	169
Shanagolden.	Glenn.	-	164	Tinohely.	Shillelagh.	-	177
				Tipperary.	Tipperary.	-	167
Sherrcock.	Ballinborough.	-	151	Tiscollin.	Kilkenny.	-	171
Shilrone.	Drogheda.	-	166	Tobercurry.	Tobercurry.	-	162
Shilvamine.	Norwich.	-	166	Toome.	Ballymore.	-	140
Six Mile Cross.	Omagh.	-	158	Toomevara.	Nenagh.	-	166
Silbberreen.	Silbberreen.	-	162	Trillick.	Trillick.	-	164
Slieve.	Dromore West.	-	149	Tramore.	Waterford.	146	167
Shull.	Shull.	146	163	Trim.	Trim.	147	171
Slievebrough.	Monaghan.	-	157	Tynan.	Tynan.	147	179
Sligo.	Sligo.	-	153	Tulla.	Tulla.	-	169
Samers.	Kennmare.	-	169	Tullagh.	Slieve Donard.	-	162
South City.	South Dublin.	-	177	Tullamore.	Cashel.	-	165
Spiddle.	Galway.	-	177	Tullamore.	Tullamore.	-	171
Stamullen.	Drogheda.	-	173	Tullaroan.	Kilkenny.	-	171
Stewartstown.	Cookstown.	-	167	Tullow.	Carlow.	-	163
Stirling.	Stirling.	-	161	Tullyvin.	Castell.	-	161
Strathally.	Atty.	-	169	Troxist.	Kennmare.	-	164
Stratone.	Cavan.	-	161	Turloughmore.	Galway.	-	177
Stratford.	Downpatrick.	-	155	Tynan.	Armagh.	-	158
Stranorlar.	Stranorlar.	-	153	Terrillegans.	Mullingar.	-	175
Street.	Granard.	-	172	Ullid.	Waterford.	-	167
Strickstown.	Strickstown.	-	168	Unken Hall.	Shilbreen.	-	162
Summerhill.	Trim.	-	171	Gringford.	Ullingford.	-	171
Swanbar.	Banbury.	-	161	Valencia.	Caheriveen.	-	163
Swineford.	Swineford.	-	161	Ventry.	Dingle.	-	165
Svenit.	Baleathery.	-	168	Virginia.	Oldcastle.	-	172
Taghmon and Glyn.	Wexford.	-	176	Walshstownmore.	Middleton.	-	162
Tallaght.	South Dublin.	-	168	West.	Lurgan.	-	159
Tallow.	Lismore.	-	167	Warrenstown.	Newry.	-	154
Tandragee.	Banbridge.	-	163	Waterford.	Waterford.	-	167
Turner.	Glenn.	-	164	Westport.	Westport.	-	161
Turtoughan.	Lurgan.	-	159	Wexford.	Wexford.	-	176
Templemartin.	Bandon.	-	158	Whitechurch.	Cork.	-	166
Templemichael.	Youghal.	-	163	Whitechurch.	Dungarvan.	-	167
Templemore.	Thurles.	-	167	Williamstown.	Glennamaddy.	-	178
Templepatrick.	Antonia.	-	148	Woodford.	Loughrea.	-	178
Templeliffan.	New Ross.	-	176	Woodstown.	Waterford.	-	157
Tempe.	Enniskillen.	-	154	Youghal.	Youghal.	-	163
Termon.	Ballinborough.	-	151				

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS FROM WEEK TO WEEK IN THE
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE RECEIPT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN IRELAND

During the 52 Weeks ended 12th February 1870 and during the corresponding Weeks of the SIX previous Years.

